The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873. NUMBER 72.

REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.

THE NEW IMPROVED

REMINGTON SEWING-MACHINE

AWARDED

THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"

AT VIENNA, 1873,

The Highest Order of "Medal" Awarded at the Exposition.

No Sewing-Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A Few Good Reasons:

1—A New Invention, thoroughly tested, and secured by Letters Patent.

2—Makes a Perfect Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, on all kinds of goods.

3—Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless, and Rapid—best combination of qualities.

4—Durable—runs for years without repairs.

5—Will do all varieties of Work and Fancy Stitching in a superior manner.

6—Is most easily managed by the operator. Length of stitch can be changed while machine is running, but cannot be thrown without passing thread through holes.

7—Design Simple, Ingenious, Elegant. Running the stitch without the use of Cog-Wheel Crocus, Rotary Cams, or Lever-Arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uniform length of stitch on all work. Has our new Thread-Controller, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and prevents injury to thread.

8—Compactness and Beauty combined. It is manufactured by the most skilful and experienced mechanics, at the celebrated REMINGTON ARMORY, Ilion, N. Y.

Address Remington Sewing-Machine Co., Western Office 285 State-st., Chicago, Ill., for Agencies or Information.

GLOVES, LINENS, &c.

A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS

AMONG HUNDREDS NOW SELLING AT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

WEST MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

KID GLOVES.

2,000 pairs genuine Paris Kid Gloves, equal to any in quality, reduced from $1.75 to $1 a pair—in colors only.

"Thomson's Best" 5-button Kid Gloves at $1.50, regular price is $2.25—in colors only.

Good 2-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, $1 a pair.

Good 1-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, 75 cents a pair.

LINEN REMNANTS.

2,500 short lengths, Manufacturers' Remnants, Pure Irish Linens, at 25 cts. a yard—a great bargain.

2,500 short lengths, fine quality of same goods, at 50 cts. a yard, some of them being worth $1.

FLANNELS.

Good White Domet Flannels at 50 and 75 cts.

Good White All-Wool do., 50c, 75c, and upwards.

Good Red All-Wool do., 25c upwards.

Bargains in Shirting Flannels.

Bargains in Shaker Flannels.

Bargains in Blankets.

WOOLENS.

Line of Cassimeres for Boys' wear, 50, 65, 75 cts. and upwards.

Heavy dark Cassimeres for Men's wear, 50, 65 cts., $1 and upwards.

A heavy black Waterproof, great bargain, 85 cts.

Bargains in Navy Blue Waterproofs, $1.25 upwards.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR.

Children's good White Merino Hose, 20 cts.

Large line of Children's Fancy Hose, cheap.

Ladies' full regular White Cotton Hose, 25 cts., a bargain.

Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, a good article, 75c.

Gents' colored Merino Vests and Pants, 50 cts.

Large assortment of finer Underwear, very cheap.

CORSETS.

The greatest bargains ever offered in real French Wove Corsets, warranted best shapes and qualities imported; about actual half-price, as follows:

Regular $4.50 Corset for $2.50.

Regular $3.50 Corset for $2.00.

Regular $2.50 Corset for $1.50.

Good Wholesome Corsets at still lower prices.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

Cor. Madison & Peoria-sts.

POLITICAL.

Candidate for Alderman of Tenth Ward, People's Party,

M. GREENEBAUM,

OF THE FIRM OF

M. GREENEBAUM & CO.,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, & WAGON-STOCK.

161 W. Randolph St.

OFFICE DESKS.

Now is the Time!

TO BUY

OFFICE DESKS,

Elaborate or Plain.

Tables, Chairs, &c.

AT ABOUT

First Cost.

ALSO,

School & Church Furniture,

Direct from LARGEST M'F'RS in the Country. Address, for Catalogue and Prices,

A. H. Andrews & Co.

166 to 170 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented; needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,

SECOMB & CO.,

127 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Hord & Noyes is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Charles H. Noyes retiring, and E. R. Hord succeeding to the assets and liabilities of the late firm.

E. R. HORD.

CHAS. H. NOYES.

E. R. Hord will continue the commission business at the same place, in the firm name of E. R. HORD & CO.

MUSICAL.

BURDETT ORGANS.

As no time during the past three years have we been able to meet the demand for these matchless instruments, the orders invariably exceeding the supply; and even now, with largely-increased manufacturing resources, the orders are largely in excess of our ability to furnish. In consequence of this fact we have, for years, refrained from advertising them, and only now have recourse to the press in order to call the attention of the public to the

NEW IMPROVEMENTS,

NEWLY-DESIGNED CASES,

NEW STYLES FOR CHURCHES,

NEW STYLES FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM,

All of which should be seen and heard to be appreciated.

☞ Parties at a distance will please write for our Illustrated Price List.

LYON & HEALY,

General Agents for the Northwest,

State and Monroe-sts.,

CHICAGO.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union Square, New York,

No. 10 Grand Quai, Geneva,

In addition to their usual stock of SUPERIOR STEM-WINDERS, offer a full assortment of COMPLICATED

WATCHES,

COMPRISING

CHRONOGRAPHS, MARKING FIFTH SECONDS.

CHRONOGRAPHS, WITH SPLIT SECONDS.

CHRONOGRAPHS, WITH SPLIT AND INDEPENDENT FIFTH SECONDS.

REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.

REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND MINUTES.

REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND FIVE MINUTES.

SELF-ACTING REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.

CALENDAR WATCHES, SHOWING DAY OF THE WEEK AND MONTH AND CHANGES OF THE MOON.

IRON PIPE, &c.

WALWORTH, BROOKS & CO.,

243 & 245 Lake-st.,

CHICAGO.

Iron Pipe,

FITTINGS, VALVES, &c.,

FOR STEAM, GAS, AND WATER.

STEAM PUMPS,

Engines, Boilers, Belting, Hose, &c. Steam Heating and Ventilating. Otis Bros. & Co.'s Steam Safety Elevators. Iron Pipe in any quantity, at very low prices for cash.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE,

At 94 cents and interest, a first-class HOME INVESTMENT BOND, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and the 1st of July. These Bonds were constitutionally issued by the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners. For the payment of Principal and Interest the resources of the West Chicago Commissioners and the credit of the Town of West Chicago are irrevocably pledged.

APPLY TO

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,

Bankers, Fifth-av.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits.

Pass Books furnished without charge.

Children started with a DIME as a capital.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—During the recent panic this Bank has paid all deposits on demand without notice.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED

TO

168 WASHINGTON-ST.

POPE & DAVIS,

Commission Merchants,

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

WM. J. POPE. E. L. DAVIS.

Chicago, Oct. 31, 1873.

UNION LUNCHES.

UNION LUNCHES,

By the Ladies of the several Methodist Churches, at No. 67 Madison-st. Only 15 cents for a Good Lunch, and a good time. Benefit of Halsted-st. Mission Church.

WEATHER STRIPS.

THE

Best Weather Strip

In the city. Four cents per foot. CHICAGO PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURING CO., 76 East Madison-st., corner of State, Room 1, up-stairs.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST

WEATHER STRIPS

In the city, can be found at D. W. BOSLEY & CO.'S, 213 East Randolph-st.

FURS, HATS, &c.

FURS. HATS.

Largest Stock, New Styles, Fine Goods, Right Prices.

STRYKER & CO.,

FUR MANUFACTURERS.

231 West Madison-st.

Branch, 114 South Clark-st.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

161 STATE-ST.,

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS.

Seal Sacques, Muffs, and Boas.

MINK, LYNX, BLACK MARTEN, and ERMINE SETS, in all their variety.

We make a specialty of REPAIRING and TRIMMING SEAL SACQUES with OTTER, BEAVER, SEA OTTER, BLACK MARTEN, and SILVER FOX.

BASSETT & HAMMOND,

Furriers and Hatters,

HAVE A FULL STOCK OF

Ladies' Furs, Children's Furs, Gentlemen's Furs,

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, ROBES, &C.

Furs Altered and Repaired.

144 Madison-st.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS

Ladies' Fine Furs,

YOUMAN'S DRESS HAT, YOUMAN'S NEW OPERA TURBAN FOR EVENING,

AT

Erby & Barnes',

101 MADISON-ST.

HATS!

DUNLAP & CO.'S

Specialties in Dress Silk and Felt Hats, in full supply at BREWSTER'S.

Where may be found the most elegant stock of Seal Caps and Gloves ever shown in this city.

COAL.

Wilkes-Barre COAL.

"From Our Own Mines."

FINEST QUALITY of HARD COAL.

DELIVERED IN CITY,

$10 PER TON, any size.

IN YARDS,

$9 PER TON, any size.

WELL SCREENED AND FREE FROM SLATE

Also, Lehigh Lump, Blossburg, Briar Hill, Medway, Hocking Valley, and Wilmington Coal.

A Liberal Discount made on Country Orders.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

19 Chamber of Commerce.

Yards—Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

FOR SALE.

REVERSIBLE SPONGE CUPS,

The Cleanest and Neatest Article for Desk Use,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 109 Clark-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

100 FEET.

80 feet on the southeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-second-st., and 50 feet on the northeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-third-st. $90 a foot each, if taken to-day. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

HOTELS.

WINTER RESORT

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, open for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 275 Broadway, N. Y.

T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

There will be a regular communication of Union Park Lodge this (Saturday) evening, at the hall corner of Madison and Robey-sts. Work on M. M. degree. Visiting brethren are invited, and members of the lodge are urged to attend. By order of W. M.

FINANCIAL.

The Great Dry Goods House of Claflin & Co. Embarrassed.

Meeting of the Banks to Examine Its Condition.

Another Meeting for Consultation to Be Held To-Day.

The Sprague Crisis Not Yet Over.

Their Notes Gone to Protest in Providence.

The Providence Banks Reach no Definite Decision.

Report that a Plan of Trusteeship Will Be Adopted.

To-Day Will Decide Their Fate.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company in Default.

Stagnation of Trade at Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Sharp Decline of Stocks in Wall Street.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A CHILLING FEAR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Deep gloom and that loss of confidence, which in Wall street is invariably the forerunner of a great disaster,—such an one as for days past has been lurking along the financial horizon,—fell to-day like an enormous chilling pall over the street and quickly routed the little confidence that still reigned in the minds of the more sanguine speculators. This was due to the already long and rapidly increasing category of failures, including some of the most prominent, and, it was believed, the soundest moneyed companies and corporations in the country. The most wild and reckless rumors concerning a number of commercial houses that have thus far met all their obligations, were in circulation. These stories combined to depress the stock market, and when it was reported that a prominent Vanderbilt house in Broad street had failed, there was still greater depression. Nearly every stock in the list drooped from the opening to the end, until the fluctuations were from 1 to 3¼ per cent below those of last night.

HOW STOCKS DECLINED.

Among those who bought and paid for stocks two months ago, the proportion of their capital actually lost already, so far as the market value of securities indicate real value, is about three-fifths on St. Paul; one-half on Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Central, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Northwestern, and Western Union; two-fifths on Ohio & Mississippi, Pacific Mail, Toledo & Wabash, and Union Pacific; one-third on Lake Shore; one-quarter on Erie and Harlem; and one-fifth on Central and Hudson. If the comparatively few who buy for ready money are so seriously injured, what must be the fate of those unfortunate speculators whose transactions were based upon mere deposits—5 to 10 per cent—as margins and how disastrous and wide-spread must be the effect on moneyed institutions all over the country, whose capital and deposits were loaned out on margins of 10@15 per cent.

THE DECLINE

in Wabash was 3¼ per cent; in Lake Shore, Hannibal, St. Joseph, and Rock Island each 3; in Central & Hudson, 2¾; in Northwestern and Pacific Mail each 1¾; in St. Paul, C., C. C. & I. C., each 1½; in Union Pacific and Erie, 1@1½. Every fall, even of 1 per cent, only widens the breach between debtor and creditor, and intensifies the suffering and distress. Had the market recovered a few per cent, and held the recovery for a few days, many millions would have been quickly cancelled, which must now be settled through expensive and tedious process of the bankruptcy law.

GOLD

opened at 108¾, advanced to 108¾, declined to 108¾, and closed at 108¾, on a not very active market.

THE TREASURY

paid out to-day, in redemption of 5-20 bonds, $19,000, and disbursed $446,000 on account of the November interest, making a total of $3,018,000 thus far paid.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was weak with a strong pressure to sell. London advices were more encouraging, so far as the rate for money was concerned, the price in open market being 6¼ per cent. The Bank of England gained £20,000 on balance to-day.

MONEY

on call was very irregular, and has ranged from 7 per cent per annum to ¼ per cent commission and interest. In mercantile paper the rates are nominal.

THE BANKS

continue to improve, and report a further gain of $650,000 in legal-tenders. The pooling arrangement of the banks terminates to-morrow, and there is little apprehension that trouble will result therefrom.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market opened quiet and firm for shipping brands, and irregular and heavy for medium and better grades. At the close the market was steadier and active for low grades, lower for medium and high grades. Early in the day, the inquiry for wheat was limited, but under the favorable news which arrived from Europe later in the day, holders advanced their views 1@5 cents on spring; winter was held with steadiness. The demand was chiefly for export, but partly to fill contracts and vessels. Oats were easier, and in moderate demand for the trade. Rye remains quiet.

FREIGHTS.

There was a moderate inquiry for berth accommodations, with rates ruling firm, except for grain; for which lower figures were accepted. There was a fair demand for vessels for charter, principally for those adapted to the grain trade.

DIMINUTION IN BUILDING.

From the New York World, Oct. 29.

If the blighting effects of the panic were to be summed up in a very short space it could not be better done than by making a few references to the records of the Department of Buildings for past few weeks. An examination of the books of that Department shows that the work of erecting new buildings and repairing old ones—an industry on which was expended the sum of $24,783,700 during nine months of last year—has diminished to such a degree that the rate of expenditure at the present time is only $4,863,000 per annum. Last year the average number of new buildings projected each week was 142. This year the number of new buildings projected for the week ending Oct. 14 was 20; for the week ending Oct. 21 it was 38, and for the week ending yesterday, Oct. 28, the number had dwindled down to 14. Among these 14 there is no costly building projected. It is even quite likely that several of those projects will be abandoned, at least until spring. All the officers connected with the Building Department attest to the same statement—that the business is unusually and unnaturally dull.

Besides the fact that operations are to be suspended on nearly all buildings except those which must be completed, the wages of such mechanics and laborers who do continue to find employment are to be cut down.

THE SPRAGUES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FEELING IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31.—To-day was marked by an intense, but quiet feeling. The publication of the liabilities and assets of the Franklin and Cranstan Savings Banks had a favorable effect, especially in the case of the former. The latter stopped payment, except on sixty days' notices.

Little business has been transacted in financial circles. The condition of the Spragues is the all important topic. The Providence house met their obligations yesterday, which were but small. It is reported their paper went to protest this afternoon. No Providence house will go down by this disaster, the Sprague paper being largely held by the banks, and, with the exception of the two mentioned and the Globe National, in safe lines of investment. The rumor that Brown & Ives are pressing the Spragues to the extent of $1,000,000 is without foundation.

The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Spragues was busy all day, but has made no report. The general opinion prevails that some plan of trusteeship will be proposed. The reported failure of Claflin & Co., if true, will increase the embarrassment of the Spragues. Gen. William Sprague, President of the Company, arrived from Washington this afternoon. He has not been here before during the trouble. The excitement is not marked by any political feeling, a common interest bringing all to the same level.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PAPER PROTESTED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31.—The notes of A. & W. Sprague went to protest this afternoon.

BANK INVESTIGATION.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to examine into the condition of the Cranston Savings Bank report the total liabilities of the institution at $2,366,935, including $2,143,505 due to depositors on book account. The assets are $2,383,235, including $495,000 in acceptances of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., $387,500 in notes of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and $100,000 in the stocks of three Sprague banks.

BANK MEETING ADJOURNED.

The meeting of the bank officers to consider the affairs of A. & W. Sprague has further adjourned until to-morrow. The Committee is not ready with its statement, and no plan for the future conduct of business has been agreed upon. There is no material change in the grave aspect of affairs.

LATER.

There is no notable change in the financial situation to-night. Maturing Sprague paper, amounting to $47,500, went to protest this afternoon. Gen. William Sprague, President of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, arrived this afternoon, and it is expected that his presence will aid the committee in maturing propositions to be submitted to the meeting which is to be held to-morrow at noon. Nothing is known positively of the proposition to be submitted, but the plan talked of involves the appointment of Trustees to take the general charge of the settlement of the vast and varied interests on terms most advantageous for owners and creditors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEWS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The day has been an inactive one in financial circles, for the failure of the New York house of the Spragues, and numerous rumors of the embarrassment of other firms, with the still unsettled and desperate condition of the Providence house of the Spragues, tend to weaken confidence. The news that the notes of A. & W. Sprague in Providence went to protest this afternoon was not received until late, and its effect will not be developed before to-morrow, but there is a degree of gloom in all manufacturing and mercantile circles greater than at any time since the precipitation of the stock panic in New York. The continued failure of

THE COMMITTEE OF CAPITALISTS

appointed to investigate the Sprague report, has done as much as anything to confirm the suspicion that the downfall was inevitable. Their business was known as vast, various, and extended; but it was believed in financial circles that if its condition had been sound the fact could have been shown very much sooner.

A NEWSPAPER OPINION.

The Providence *Journal* of this morning doubtless voices the opinion of the business world, when it says:

If the Spragues had held their accounts in a condition to show their true situation, and could have manifested their ability to go with $200,000, or $3,000,000, or $4,000,000, the capitalists of this rich and prosperous city would have taken them up and carried them through without asking any aid from Wall street.

The *Journal* is the organ of the rival house of Brown & Ives, but during the crisis has been exceedingly forbearing and judicious in its comments on the situation. The truth probably is that the Committee could discover no safe basis for extending help, nor any definite limit to the amount that would be needed to carry the Spragues through.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting to-day noon they were no nearer results than two days ago, for anything that appears; and after the report was received that no report had been made, everybody was prepared for the suspension of payments this afternoon. The Commissions that examined the condition of

THE SAVINGS BANKS

made public their statement, which contributed to make certain the conviction that recovery was impossible. That of the Franklin Institution was telegraphed last night. The condition of the Cranston Savings Bank is still more unfavorable than the Franklin, the liabilities being, according to the report, $2,366,095, including $2,143,505 due to depositors on bank account. The assets are as follows:

Loaned on mortgage of real estate	$853,235
Mortgage on personal property	9,000
Loaned on personal security, including $495,000 in acceptance of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and $275,000 in notes of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company	971,300
Loans on collaterals, including $360,000 in notes of A. & W. Sprague & Co.	975,000
Stock in the Sprague banks	99,600
Stock in the Bank of Commerce	62,300
Stock in the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company	10,000
Other certificates of indebtedness	4,000

It is reported that depositors will get not more than 25 cents on the dollar.

EFFECT UPON THE BANKS OF PROVIDENCE.

A dispatch received in this city at noon to-day, from A. B. Mygatt, Bank-Examiner from Washington, now in Providence, says that he cannot see that the capital of any of the Providence banks will be at all impaired by the Sprague failure, unless, perhaps, the First, Second, and Globe, and they will pull through all right, being sustained by the other banks.

SPRAGUE INSTITUTIONS.

The following are some of the institutions managed by the Spragues:

Perkins Sheet Iron Company.
Comstock Foundry.
Union Flat Company.
Rhode Island Locomotive Works.
Cranston Print Works.
Narragansett Trotting Park.
Union Street Railroad Company.

They have besides a large interest in the Providence Steaming Company, and large interests in Augusta, Me., and Columbia, S. C. The Cranston Print Works have shut down for two weeks, and will run only a short time when operations are resumed. The rest of the Sprague mills are all running, some on short time.

LOCAL PRESS SICKENINGS.

The Providence *Journal* to-day says, rather hopefully, that no other house is likely to go down in this disaster.

The *Press*—the Spragues' paper—has the following deprecatory but not reassuring comments: "In times of a severe financial embarrassment like the present, it is exceedingly unsavory to allow personal or social prejudice to come to the surface; and especially should they not be allowed to point a sentence or convey a taunt of humiliation, a sting of reproach, or a boast of fancied superiority. These are not the times for boasting or of self-gratulation on the part of any one. The industries of this State and of the country are receiving a heavy blow, and the outlook is not the most favorable which could be desired. As all industries have interests in common, all persons and firms should be ready to administer to each other in a spirit of kindness, no matter what the personal, social, political, or other relations may have been while prosperity reigned."

MORE TIME TO BE ASKED FOR.

The *Advertiser's* Providence special says: It is predicted by some that the Committee of investigation into the Sprague affairs will ask still further time to-morrow.

SENATOR SPRAGUE ON THE GROUND.

It is intimidated in some quarters, that the Committee was awaiting the return of the Hon. Wm. Sprague, before settling upon any plan of action; but, as the Senator arrived this afternoon, there can be no further delay on that account. He came from Washington, and reached Providence at 4 o'clock, an hour after the notes of the firm had been protested. His brother and Mayor Doyle met him at the railway station, and they immediately went off together for private consultation. William Sprague is reported to have said that he would agree to whatever plan the Bank Committee might decide upon.

FOREBODING ACTION OF THE BANK COMMITTEE.

What this action will be is variously speculated upon in business circles, and some think it probable that it will recommend the placing of the whole of the business affairs of the concern in the hands of trustees, who shall conduct them until all embarrassments are removed. Others believe that absolute bankruptcy will be the result. The Sprague organ in Providence declares, in its last edition to-night, that it understands that a plan, in general features, has been agreed upon, which involves practically an extension by the creditors of the house; and says of it:

The plan meets with favor, and is accepted by both the banks and the house. Another meeting composed of creditors must be called, at such time as is possible, for their consideration of the plans. The action of the banks at their meeting to-morrow will practically determine the question. While nothing has transpired, at this writing, to indicate what the particular recommendations of the Committee may be, it is generally understood that they will conserve the safety and security of both the house and all its creditors. The enterprises any company, and various, as its capital has been made to develope nearly every industry of the State. The ability to continue so generous and honorable a course of industrial development will become in a measure crippled by the loss of credit. It is generally supposed that the plan to be proposed will embrace a return of the firm to the strictly legitimate business by which its fortune has been made. If this is so, it will take time to realize upon those outlaying interests at a fair valuation or without serious sacrifice; and it is true that the house now needs credit more than increased assets.

THE AMOUNT OF SPRAGUE PAPER PROTESTED

to-day is $47,500. The statement that the Spragues had been pushed by the firm of Brown & Ives is squarely denied by those in a position to know. They say that, until the Spragues asked assistance from it, the latter firm had not held a particle of their paper.

THE SPRAGUE MILLS.

The Cranston print works, belonging to the Spragues, have closed for two weeks, and it is said they will run on short time when operations are resumed. Their other mills are running regularly, with two or three exceptions, on short time.

A CONSULTATION HELD.

It is believed that the Spragues are holding a consultation to-night; but if this be so, the meeting is strictly private, and nothing can be learned concerning the proceedings.

WOOLEN MILLS CLOSED.

OSWEGO, Oct. 31.—Hoyt, Sprague & Co.'s woolen-mills at Oswego Falls will close to-morrow until further notice, throwing 500 operatives out of employment.

CLAFLIN & CO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The most astounding rumor of the day was to the effect that H. B. Claflin & Co., one of the greatest firms of dry goods dealers on the continent, was embarrassed; and, unless they received at once a large amount of money, they would be compelled to suspend. The junior member of the firm said to-night, to a representative of the New York *Tribune*, that the rumors were groundless. The firm had out none of its own paper, but had indorsed the paper of their customers to a large amount. This paper had accumulated in the hands of banks and capitalists in New York and throughout the country, who were therefore directly interested in the welfare of the firm. Much of this paper had lodged in Wall street banks; and the rumors in relation to the firm were of special interest to those known as mercantile banks. A number of Broadway banks were also interested in the official intimation of difficulties about to oppress the firm. The rumor was received early to-day to those most interested, among whom were the Bank Presidents in whose institutions the firm deposited.

A MEETING OF BANK PRESIDENTS.

These gentlemen met in the Central National Bank at about 5 p. m. Horace B. Claflin, junior member of the firm, was present, and briefly stated the position of his house and its needs. He said that the slight pressure that was upon them originated in their open accounts, and not in the paper they had outstanding. He then retired to another apartment, while the bank officers discussed the measures they should take for relieving the firm. After a considerable time the meeting adjourned; and Mr. Claflin was privately informed of the conclusion at which they had arrived, but nothing definite can be learned of what action was taken.

At the request of the Bank Presidents, T. D. Tappan, Chairman of the Clearing-House Committee, has called a meeting of Bank Presidents for 1 p. m. to-morrow to take action in the matter.

AN OPINION OF THE FIRM'S STRENGTH.

A gentleman thoroughly cognizant with the affairs of H. B. Claflin & Co. said to-night, that there was no possibility of the suspension of the firm, except in event of the absolute withdrawal of public confidence, and a refusal on the part of the banks to give them ordinary facilities for carrying on their business. Every note matured had been paid, and every note as it matured would be paid. The firm, he said, had to-day $10,000,000 assets above all their liabilities, irrespective of the private fortunes of the partners.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A DREAM OF PAIR THINGS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—It is evident that there is a sense of surprise that, notwithstanding all assurances that the business foundations were secure, and no alarm need be felt on account of the sudden collapse of the stock market, the business interests, at first sustained, should now, when confidence was returning, show such

AN ALARMING WEAKNESS.

To the community at large the prospect ahead is not a bright one, and fears begin to be freely expressed that we are doomed to experience a hard winter in this city. No department of mercantile business is active. Even the retail shops, much resorted to and generally crowded at this season, are doing a comparatively small business. The conviction has reached the heads of families and housewives that the safest course is the saving one. In wholesale business the fewest possible purchases are made.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PURCHASES OF SILVER BULLION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—It is understood to be the purpose of the Government to buy fine silver bullion from time to time, when, by purchasing at low prices, a little money can be made by the operation.

RUMORED DEFALCATION.

A rumor was current to-day that another defalcation had been discovered in the New York Sub-Treasury. Neither Gen. Spinner nor Secretary Richardson had heard anything authentic about the matter up to the hour of closing their offices.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Internal Revenue receipts for the month ending to-day were $6,908,461. Same month last year, $9,256,163.

CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

The following statement of United States currency outstanding was issued from the Treasury Department to-day. Old demand notes, $79,742; legal-tender notes, new issue, $74,477,451; legal-tender notes, series of 1869, $356,474,755; one year notes, 1863, $69,295; two year notes, 1863, $25,000; two year coupon notes, 1863, $31,000; compound interest notes, $473,240; fractional currency, first issue, $4,249,622; second issue, $6,161,400; fourth issue, first series, $31,525,336; $9,880,401; fourth issue, second series, $8,523,926; fourth issue, third series, $7,995,100. Total, $409,521,323.

BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31.—The financial crisis has come closely home to Baltimore during the past week. The monetary stringency, which had previously been restricted in its effect, has at last borne with a heavy weight upon legitimate business and manufacturers. The trouble is especially felt in

THE OYSTER TRADE,

which should now be employing 10,000 dredgers, shuckers, and packers, instead of which boats are lying idle at the wharves, and the packing-houses are not half employed. The paralysis thus produced extends all through the counties bordering on the Chesapeake Bay, the chief industry of which is the catching of oysters.

The manufacturing establishments of the city are either quiet or running on half-time. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has discharged one-third of its force of 8,000 men; and the Knabe and Gaehle piano factories are as silent as a churchyard. There is no business at all doing except in the foreign trade, which continues brisk on account of standing engagements now being filled. The banks are so conservative that business can find no relief from them, and there is a strong feeling growing that if they do not abandon their hoarding policy, an effort will be made to force them out of it by applications in bankruptcy.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CITY'S PAY-ROLL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The following resolution has been adopted in the Councils:

Resolved, That in order to relieve as far as possible the necessities of the employés of the city who have been thrown out of employment, the heads of the Highway, Survey, Water, and City Property Departments inform the Councils if any, and what, work can be prosecuted during the winter; and what action relative thereto may be necessary.

The importance of such a measure at this season is beyond question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORGAN, YOUNG, ALTEMUS & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Morgan, Young, Altemus & Co. report their liabilities at $6,000,000, and state their ability to pay 75 to 80 cents on the dollar.

MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SILK-MILLS AT PATERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Ai Paterson, N. J., Dexter, Lambert & Co.'s silk-mill has resumed operations, employing about 200 hands. The Strange silk-mill is running on half time, with no reduction of wages. Havill & Booth's silk-mill is running three-fourths time, employing less than 100 hands; when in full operation 450 are employed.

IRON MANUFACTURE IN PATERSON.

The Passaic Rolling-Mill is working on full time. The Paterson Iron Company is working 100 men and will continue through the winter. The Latimer Boiler Works, Watson Manufacturing Company, and the McNab & Harlem Company have enough work on hand, and will probably continue through the winter. The majority of the stoppages in the various

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS OF PHILADELPHIA

were made with a view to a readjustment of wages. A prominent mill-owner informs your correspondent that standard goods are as low now as before the war, notwithstanding the fact that the prices of cotton and labor are almost double.

THE BUFFALO MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—It is said that the manufacturers of Buffalo propose to take action in the matter of preventing suffering this winter in consequence of the great cutting down in the number of workmen. There will be between 1,000 and 2,000 people thrown out of employment.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 31.—Several hundred workmen were discharged from the Rock Island Arsenal to-day.

IN HOBOKEN, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A feather factory in West Hoboken has closed on account of the scarcity of money. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

AT BATAVIA, ILL.

BATAVIA, Ill., Oct. 31.—The United States Wind-Engine & Pump Company, the Newton Wagon Manufactory, and the Challenge Mill Company, all of this place, have each reduced their working-time to nine hours per day. Fortunately, the stockholders in these institutions are pecuniarily so situated and the goods they manufacture are so greatly in demand, that they will be enabled to run with quite a strong force throughout the winter. The paper-mill is at present compelled to run night and day in order to supply its orders.

The stone-quarries, which give employment to a large number of men in the summer season, are employing but few men at present.

L. F. Barker, one of the largest stone-dealers, and a railroad contractor, has ceased work on his contract in Indiana, discharged his workmen, and has returned to Batavia, from his inability to procure, at present, money to carry forward his enterprise.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 31.—It is denied that the Hon. Hiram Price will resign the Presidency of the First National Bank of this city. This bank to-day declared a dividend of 10 per cent, payable to-morrow. The Davenport National Bank has also declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent. The Davenport National has been in operation eight years and a half. It has divided profits among its shareholders seventeen times, the first five times at 5 per cent, then eleven times at 7 per cent, and the last time at 8 per cent, passing $7,000 to a surplus of over $98,000. Its capital is $200,000. In the eight years and a half it has paid back to its shareholders $220,000, and passed $98,000 to surplus.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 31.—The failure of H. C. Chapman, dealer in dry goods, &c., at Corydon, Wayne County, is announced. Liabilities, $10,000; $7,000 owed in this city, and $3,000 in Chicago.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—The Board of Trade to-day referred to the Committee a resolution looking to the expediency of the Government issuing 3 65-100 per cent bonds, convertible on demand into greenbacks.

THE TRADES.

NAVY YARD EMPLOYES DISCHARGED.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 31.—Four hundred workmen were discharged from the Navy Yard to-day.

THE RAILROADS.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO DEFAULT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—As a meeting of the Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to-day, no provision was made for paying the coupons due to-morrow, but, instead, it was decided that the bondholders be asked to fund the four coupons next maturing into 7 per cent income bonds. The Company will make a statement to its creditors and bondholders to-morrow, or very soon. It is stated that C. P. Huntington, President of the Company, offers $100,000 of the $450,000 gold required for this purpose, provided other wealthy directors will furnish the remainder. The *Express* says: "The default of the Chesapeake & Ohio Road is a matter for general regret, and will, no doubt, damage American railroad credit in Europe, while here it will result in serious inconvenience to many small investors. There are rumors of other defaults to-morrow, but we prefer to wait for an official announcement of the fact."

THE ERIE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Erie Railway is reducing its force in the different shops along the line of road, and the workmen retained will be put on three-quarter time, commencing to-morrow.

AT WEST ALBANY.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—Twenty workmen were discharged from the railroad shops at West Albany to-night.

GOV. THOMAS A. SCOTT'S LOAN NEGOTIATIONS IN EUROPE.

Philadelphia (Oct. 30) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Texas & Pacific Railway, and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, returned to this city yesterday, after an absence in Europe of several months. He went there hoping to negotiate

(Continued on the Ninth Page.)

PERTEET.

The Chicago Wife-Murderer Before the Supreme Court.

Full Text of the Three Opinions Filed in His Case.

The Majority of the Judges Don't Believe in Fooling with the Murderer Any Longer.

They Are Satisfied of His Guilt and the Fairness of His Several Trials.

The Scope and Office of the Remittitur Defined.

Judge McAllister Dissents from the Majority, and Has the Concurrence of Judge Scholfield.

Unless Pardoned, Perteet Will Be Executed Dec. 12, 1873.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—I have the gratification of being able to send the first copy of the opinions in the Perteet case. Attorneys generally may rely upon them as being absolutely accurate.

The opinion of the majority of the Court is by Mr. Justice Craig, and is his maiden effrot in that line:

OPINION BY CRAIG, J.

On the 30th of November, A. D. 1871, Andrew J. Perteet was indicted for murder, in the Criminal Court of Cook County. On the 22d day of the same month he plead not guilty, and on the 25th filed a petition for a change of venue. The motion for a change of venue was overruled.

On the 20th of December, 1871, the cause was tried, and the verdict of the jury was "guilty of murder," and they fixed the penalty that the defendant should suffer death by hanging. This was followed by a judgment of the Court that the defendant be hanged on the 12th of January, 1872.

The defendant brought the record to this Court by writ of error, and the judgment of the Criminal Court was reversed and the cause remanded, on the ground that the Criminal Court erred in not granting a change of venue.

On the 20th day of November, 1872, the record of the Criminal Court shows the following proceedings in the cause of the People v. Andrew J. Perteet: "This day again come the said People by Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, and the said defendant, as well in his own proper person as by his counsel also comes, and, it appearing to the Court from a certified copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court of this State, produced and read to the Court by the said defendant's counsel, that the judgment of this Court in this case has been reversed, and this cause remanded for another trial, it is ordered that this cause be, and the same is hereby, redocketed.

"And now comes the said defendant and presents his sworn petition for a change of venue in this cause, and the Court, being fully advised in the premises, doth order that the venue in this cause be changed to the County of Will, and that the Clerk of this Court transmit to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said Will County all the papers on file in this cause, with a true and correct copy of all orders and proceedings of this Court had entered therein, and that the said defendant be remanded into the custody of the Sheriff of Cook County."

The venue of the case having been changed to Will County, at the January term, 1873, of the Circuit Court of the County of Will, the defendant entered a motion for a continuance. The motion was overruled, a trial had, and on the 16th day of January, 1873, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty," and fixed the penalty that he suffer death by hanging.

The judgment of the Court on the verdict was that the defendant, Perteet, be hanged on the 14th day of February, 1873. Again the defendant brings the record to this Court by writ of error, and urges a reversal of the judgment for various errors.

We will examine the questions in the order in which they arose during the progress of the trial of the cause.

The first decision of the Circuit Court, to which exception was taken, was the overruling the motion for a continuance. In support of the motion two affidavits were filed, one for the purpose of procuring the attendance of one Williams, who, on the first trial, was a witness for the People. It appears, by the affidavit, that on the evening of the murder, this witness was walking on Polk street, in the direction of Perteet's house, and, at the time he heard the cry of murder, he saw the defendant at the corner of the alley, on Polk street, about a half block distant from the house, going north. How this evidence could be material for the defendant it is difficult to see. On the first trial this evidence was, no doubt, offered by the People for the purpose of showing the defendant at or near the house when the murder was committed, at the time, or soon after it occurred, in order to connect him with the crime, and for the defendant to show that he was leaving the house at the time the cry of murder was given, would certainly be evidence against him rather than in his favor.

In the other affidavit filed it is alleged that one Harvey was a material witness; that he lived in Missouri; whether his attendance could ever be procured is entirely uncertain, from the affidavit. No sufficient facts are set out in the affidavit by which the Court could see that the evidence of Harvey could ever be obtained, which is necessary in a criminal case, when the witness is out of the State, and cannot be reached by the process of the Court. Ewbanks v. The People, 41 Ills., 486.

We are therefore of opinion that the motion for a continuance was properly overruled.

The next question that arose was the decision of the Court in allowing H. Merrill and James Shelton, two witnesses whose names were not in the indictment, to testify on the part of the people. The record shows that about three weeks before the trial the attorney of defendant was notified that these witnesses would be called by the people, and on the morning before the trial was begun a written notice was served on the defendant's attorney that these witnesses would be used on the trial.

This Court has repeatedly held that the People are not restricted to the witnesses whose names are indorsed on the back of the indictment, a list of which is required to be furnished defendant previous to arraignment,—McKinney v. The People, 2 Gilm., 552; Gardner v. The People, 3 Scam., 89; Gates v. The People, 14 Ills., 436.

In many cases the construction of the law contended for by defendant's counsel would defeat the ends of justice and turn loose upon society the worst of criminals.

The next question that arose was the refusal of the Court to permit the witness Sheldon, on cross-examination, to answer the question: "Did you hear any cries or noisy threatening by the crowd, that they would hang Perteet?" The object of the question, as stated by the counsel for defendant, was to show that Perteet left the house where the murder was committed, and surrendered himself to the officers of the law, for the purpose of protecting himself from mob violence. The defense did not seek, or offer to show, that Perteet heard any of these threats, if any were made, or that he had any knowledge that any were made. Indeed, the evidence clearly shows that Perteet left the house before the crowd had assembled. The answer to the question would not have tended to explain the defendant's conduct, unless that threats were made, and on this point we perceive no error in the ruling of the Court.

The next point relied upon by the defendant to reverse the judgment of the Circuit Court, is, that the record does not show a remittitur from this Court, and for that reason the Criminal Court of Cook County had no authority to change the venue of the cause, and the Circuit Court of Will County had no right or jurisdiction to try the defendant.

There is a marked distinction, in many respects, between the English practice and our own in criminal cases. The rigor of the English law at an early day led humane judges to resort to technical rules to save the life of a criminal, who was denied the right of counsel or the attendance of witnesses to vindicate his innocence.

Under our laws, a criminal is in an entirely different attitude. He has a right to a speedy trial before a jury and court that are free from bias or prejudice. The laws of the land furnish him able counsel for his defense, whether he has money or not. The process of the court is at his command to compel the attendance of witnesses; in fact, our laws afford every facility for one charged with crime to obtain a fair and speedy trial. This being the case, many of the technical rules in the English practice are not in use under ours. Under the English practice, the writ of error took the entire record from the lower court to the King's Bench, and the remittitur transmitted the entire record to the inferior court.

Under our practice, however, the writ of error only brings a copy of the record from the lower court to the Supreme Court, and the remittitur does not transmit a record back to the lower court, but it is simply a copy of the final order of judgment of this court, and its only mission is to inform the lower court of the action of the Supreme Court in the cause, with directions to proceed. It is argued that the allowance of a writ of error, in a capital case, takes the jurisdiction of the cause from the Criminal Court. This position is not tenable. The Circuit Court returns the original record in the cause. Its jurisdiction of the cause is not taken away, but its power and authority to act or proceed in the cause is *stayed*.

The statute (Gross, 207) reads:—"The allowance of such writ of error shall be sufficient authority to the Clerk of the Supreme Court *to issue a supersedeas to stay* the execution of the sentence of death, but not the discharge of the prisoner from jail." Jacob, in his Law Dictionary, says: "A supersedeas is a writ that lies in a great many cases, and signifies, in general, a command to *stay* some ordinary proceedings at law, on good cause shown, which might authorize to proceed." This Court, in the case of Blackerley et al. v. The People, 5 Gilm. 267, said: "The order allowing a supersedeas does not operate as a suspension of the judgment, until the bond is *filed* and the writ of error issues. When these proceedings are had the Clerk issues the certificate prescribed by the sixth rule of this court, the object of which is to notify those interested that all proceedings on the judgment are to be *stayed* until the determination of the writ of error.

It seems then that a writ of error does not oust the lower Court of jurisdiction. It only has the effect to suspend the power of such Court until final action is had in the appellate Court.

It is true, when final action is had in this Court, it is necessary to file a remittitur in the Circuit Court, but the question that arises in this case is, "Was the filing of the remittitur, it not being jurisdictional, waived by the defendant?"

The whole scope and office of the remittitur in a capital case, where the judgment is reversed, is to inform the Circuit Court what the decision of this case was. The remittitur is nothing more nor less than the final order of this Court in the cause.

Instead of, and in lieu of the remittitur, the defendant himself, as shown by the record, filed in the Criminal Court a certified copy of the opinion of this Court in the cause. This evidence, produced to the Criminal Court, was not the best evidence; it was not the technical evidence the law required; but at the same time it proved to the Court each and every fact that the remittitur would, had it been filed, and when the defendant himself produced the evidence of the action of this Court, and called into action the powers of the Criminal Court, which were suspended by the writ of error, does it now lie in his mouth to object that the Criminal Court acted on insufficient evidence? Did he not, by his own voluntary act, waive evidence of a certain fact which he now insists as error?

In the case of Nomaque v. The People, Breese 109, it is said, "The prisoner, in a capital case, must be considered as standing on all his rights. He cannot be considered as waiving anything."

In that case, however, it appeared that the indictment was not found by the Grand Jury, and no objection was made by the defendant in the Circuit Court, and the question arose whether he had waived the objection.

In Gugkowski v. The People, 1 Scam. 478; the case of Nomaque v. The People is referred to, and the same doctrine reiterated.

At a later period, however, in the case of Scates v. The People, the same question arose, and this Court said, "It is said that a prisoner in a capital case is standing on all his rights, and can waive none of them, nor his counsel for him," and reference is made to Nomaque v. The People in support of this position. This case means nothing more that this, that a prisoner, in a capital case, is not to be presumed to waive any of his rights, but that he may, by express consent, admit them all away, can be neither doubted nor denied. He may certainly plead guilty, and thus deprive himself of one of the most valuable rights secured to the citizen, that of a trial by jury. If he can expressly admit away the whole case, then it follows that he can admit away part of it, but will not be presumed to have done so. The consent must be expressly shown, and this is the whole scope of the doctrine in the case referred to."

In the case of McKinney v. The People, 2 Gilm. 556, this Court said: "A prisoner on trial, under our laws, has no right to stand by and suffer irregular proceedings to take place, and then ask to have the proceedings reversed on error on account of such irregularities. The law, by furnishing him with counsel to defend him, has placed him on the same platform with other defendants, and if he neglect, in proper time, to insist on them, he waives them."

In case of Chase v. The People, 41 Ill. 356, the doctrine laid down in the Gugkowski case was reviewed by this Court, and in that case it was said: "The decision in Gugkowski's case was placed upon the ground that in a capital case the accused stands on all his rights, and waves nothing which is irregular. As explained in the case of The People v. Scates, this means nothing more than that the prisoner in a capital case is not presumed to waive any of his rights, but he may, by express consent, admit them all away." These decisions seem to settle the question.

But independent of the settled and uniform decisions of this Court in this question since the case of The People v. Scates, we have a statute which seems to be directly in point. The statute (Gross, p. 787) provides, "All questions concerning the regularity of the proceeding in obtaining the changes of venue, and the right of the Court to which the change is made to try the cause and execute the judgment, shall be considered as waived after the trial and verdict." In the case of Gardner v. The People (3 Scam., 87), a question in some respects analogous to the one in this case arose, and the Court in that case gave a construction to the statute, quoted supra. The Court said: "It is urged that the Morgan Circuit Court had no right to try the prisoner, because the record of the proceedings in Scott County was not properly certified by the Clerk as required by the statute. No objection was made in the court below, before or after the verdict, to the regularity of the proceedings in Scott County, or to the authentication of the same when changed to Morgan County. If the authentication of the record was defective the prisoner should have availed himself of it in the Circuit Court, before trial. Not having done so, the irregularity, if in fact any existed, is cured by the statute."

The defendant, in the Circuit Court of Will County, interposed no objection to the jurisdiction, to the power or right of the Court to try the cause, but he voluntarily enters his motion in the Criminal Court for a change of venue, causes the venue to be changed to Will County, submits to a trial in the Circuit Court of Will, without objection to the jurisdiction, and after the verdict of the jury is against him, he insists, in this Court, that the Criminal Court has no power to change the venue, and that the Circuit Court of Will County had no right to try his case. Upon both principle and authority, we are of opinion that the defendant waived all the objections that he now, in this Court, seeks to make.—Brennan et al v. The People, 15 Ill. 575.

This case has been submitted to a jury of Cook, and also to a jury of Will County. Both have found the defendant guilty,—that he has committed the highest crime known to the law of the land. It is out of probability that another jury would arrive at a different result.

The evidence in the record not only shows that the defendant committed the murder, but his wife, one whom he had sworn to protect, was the victim of his malice.

Perceiving no error in the record, the judgment of the Circuit Court of Will County is affirmed, with costs; and the Court order that the prisoner, Andrew J. Perteet, shall be executed on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of that day, and that this sentence, shall be executed by the Sheriff of Will County. Judgment affirmed.

The Hon. Sidney Breese, C. J., the Hon. P. H. Walker, J., and the Hon. B. R. Sheldon, J., concur in this opinion.

THE DISSENTING OPINION.

The dissenting opinion is by Judge McAllister, and is as follows:

It is an elementary proposition that does not admit of controversy, that upon writ of error in a criminal case, the cause must be determined solely upon the record sent up to this Court; and the only exception in civil cases, is when there is a plea in this Court to the assignment of errors setting up extrinsic matters, such as a release of errors, etc. In the absence of such plea, the same rule obtains in civil cases.

Now the record before us shows that, at the December term, 1871, of the Criminal Court, the plaintiff in error was convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on the 12th day of January, 1872. Then the record shows that, at the December term, 1872, of that Court, this entry was made: "This day again came the said people by Charles H. Reed, State's Attorney, and the said defendant as well in his own proper person, as by his counsel, also comes, and it appearing to the Court, from a certified copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court of this State, produced and read to the Court by the defendant's counsel, that the judgment of this Court in this cause has been reversed and this cause remanded for another trial, it is ordered that this cause be, and the same is hereby, redocketed."

It is plain, beyond the possibility of cavil or doubt, that the Criminal Court assumed jurisdiction to re-try plaintiff-in-error upon the same indictment which he had before been tried and convicted, upon the mere production in, and reading to, the Court, what is called an opinion of the Supreme Court, which was not even filed in the lower court, and without one scintilla of anything in the record which shows that a writ of error had ever been brought from this Court to that judgment, or that the Supreme Court ever had any jurisdiction of the case.

The record further shows that after the Criminal Court had thus assumed jurisdiction of the cause, the plaintiff-in-error made an application for a change of venue, which was allowed, and the venue changed to the Circuit Court of Will County, where, at the January term, 1873, of that Court, he was forced to trial, against his objections, was convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on the 14th day of February, 1873. The case was brought here by writ of error, and it is assigned for error that the Criminal Court of Cook County assumed jurisdiction of the case at a term subsequent to several terms after that at which a final judgment had been rendered against the prisoner, without any authority in law so to do, and that the subsequent conviction is therefore irregular and void. In my opinion that position is unanswerable, and I cannot, therefore, give my assent to either the reasoning or the conclusion of the majority of the Court in that behalf. The reasoning is substantially this: That, inasmuch as the original record is not brought to this Court by writ of error, as in England, but only a transcript of it, the case is to be deemed as being, meanwhile, within the jurisdiction of the lower Court, whose power is merely stayed or suspended by the supersedeas; that when the supersedeas becomes *functus officio* by a judgment of reversal in this Court, then the jurisdiction of the lower Court becomes operative, and without restraint; and that the fact of such reversal may be shown by any, even secondary evidence, which the lower Court may regard as sufficient.

With all due respect to the opinion of my brethren, I am constrained to say that in my judgment this reasoning, and the doctrine embodied in it, are wholly unsound, because it excludes the operation of a vital and controlling principle, which is this: When final judgment is rendered in the Circuit Court, either in a civil and criminal case, and the term closed, the Court rendering such judgment ceases to have any jurisdiction over the parties or the subject matter, and can neither grant a new trial or revise any decision it has made in the cause. The leading case in this State upon that question is, Cook v. Wood et al., 24 Ill., 295. There, final judgment was rendered at the April term, 1857. At the October term following, a motion was made to set aside that judgment, and to re-assess the damages, which was allowed.

On error to this Court, the Court said: "The case was not regularly on the docket at the time at which the motion was made to set aside the judgment. *The power of the Court over the case had been previously exhausted, and was at an end*, and no power existed to decide on it again, or to change opinions once given, or make new decisions."

This doctrine has been reiterated and affirmed by this Court over and over again. So in the Bank of the United States v. Moss, 6 Howard 38, the Supreme Court of the United States upon the same question say: "The action was not regularly on the docket at the new term, in May following, when the Court undertook to set the judgment aside. *The power of the Court over the original action itself, or its merits*, under the proceedings then existing, *had been exhausted.*"

In all these cases the original record remained in the Circuit Court. It is therefore clear and indisputable that the Criminal Court, at the close of the December term, 1871, at which the first final judgment was rendered, lost all power over the cause. Its power was then exhausted—ended—irrespective of the fact whether a writ of error was allowed or not. A copy of the sentence, made and certified by the Clerk of the Court, and delivered to the Sheriff, constitutes his authority to inflict the penalty of death on the prisoner. The Sheriff is a mere ministerial officer, and the effect of the supersedeas is merely to stay his hands, and not those of the Court: they are stayed by the exhaustion of power at the close of the term at which judgment was rendered. These propositions are all too clear to admit of argument. If the power of the Criminal Court over this case was exhausted—ended—by the rendition of final judgment at the December term, 1871, and at the close of that term, as I have shown by the highest authorities, then does it not follow that the reasoning of the majority of the Court is unsatisfactory, and the conclusion unsound?

The position of a majority of this Court is that the power still inheres in the lower Court, and is merely suspended by the supersedeas. My position is that the power is utterly gone, for the reasons stated.

This I conceive to be the hinging point of this discussion. For if the power be utterly gone, then it follows that the lower Court must be reinvested with it, in a legal way, before any action can be taken in the cause by that Court. If we go out of the record, and assume what nowhere appears in it, that there was a writ of error from this Court to that first judgment, then the legal effect was to withdraw the case from the lower Court, whose power over it was exhausted, to this Court, and the cause becomes thereby pending in this Court. We may travel still farther out of the record, and say that such case, upon error, was considered by this Court, and an opinion filed, which directed the Clerk of this Court to enter judgment of reversal, and remanding the cause, yet inasmuch as it is not claimed, in the opinion of the majority of the Court, that a judgment of reversal was in fact entered in this Court, and as it is not true in fact that any mandate or process of remittitur ever issued from this Court, I maintain that nothing has occurred which reinvested the Criminal Court with power or jurisdiction in this case, after the close of the December term, 1871. To do so it was requisite that the express mandate of this Court should go, in due form of law, not only reversing that judgment, but carrying the cause back to that Court.

If the doctrine of the majority opinion be the correct one, why may not the lower Court proceed in every case, at its discretion, which has gone into final judgment there, upon the mere reversal here? Yet every lawyer knows that when a case is brought here by writ of error or appeal, and is simply reversed, the Court below has no power to act, unless it is also remanded. This doctrine of the common law is fully embodied in our statute, in force at the time of the attempt to reinstate this cause. "When a cause or proceeding is remanded by the Supreme Court, upon a transcript of the order of the Supreme Court remanding the same, *being filed* in the Court from which the cause or proceeding was *removed*, and not less than ten days notice thereof being given to the adverse party or his attorney, *the cause or proceeding shall be reinstated therein.*" Sess. Laws, 1871-1872, p. 551, Sec. 83.

Nobody will claim that a copy of the opinion, which is a direction to the Clerk as to what judgment shall be entered, and to the Court below in respect to its rulings, is a transcript of the order of this Court; nor can it be regarded as its equivalent. But here a copy of an opinion, with nothing to show that any such case was ever before this Court, was read, and that even not filed; and, upon that alone, the Court below assumed to exercise a jurisdiction which had been utterly exhausted and ended. I maintain that this act of the lower Court was irregular and void. But while the majority of the Court do not concede that it is so, yet the opinion lays much stress upon the fact that an application was afterwards made on behalf of the prisoner for a change of venue. It must be remembered that the record does not show that defendant's counsel moved to have the case re-docketed. But after the order of re-docketing was made, he moved for a change of venue. My position, as is already shown, is that without a transcript of the final order of this Court being filed, the Court below was utterly without jurisdiction. If correct in this, it follows that the Court had no authority to make any order in the cause, and the application by the prisoner could confer none; because it is an elementary rule, that consent cannot confer jurisdiction of the subject matter. Suppose the question of a writ of error were wholly out of the case, and not appearing in the record, it should be so considered: that the Sheriff had let the time go by for executing the prisoner under this first judgment, and the Criminal Court had ordered the prisoner brought into court, and when brought in had ordered his case to stand for another trial. The prisoner makes no voluntary appearance; he is brought in by force. Suppose then he moves for a change of venue, and it is granted to Will County. He is taken by force to that county, and there tried and convicted. Would it be contended that because he asked for a change of venue he therefore revived the already exhausted jurisdiction of the Criminal Court, or conferred any upon the Circuit Court of Will County? Suppose a prisoner charged with felony is ordered to stand for trial without any indictment having been found against him, or on one which has never been presented and filed in the Court. Would his taking a change of venue to another county confer jurisdiction? In the case of Rainey v. The People, 3 Gilman, 11, the prisoner was arraigned upon an indictment which had never been presented in court. He applied for and took a change of venue to another circuit, where he was tried for murder, and found guilty of manslaughter. Upon error to this Court the conviction was reversed, because the record did not show the returning of the indictment into the Court wherein he was first arranged. Why was this not waived by taking a change of venue? Simply because it was jurisdictional.

In Livingston v. Rogers, 1 Caine's R., 583, the case was taken to the Court of error, where the judgment of the Court below was reversed, and a *venire de novo* awarded, but which was never sued out. And the Court, Kent J., delivering the opinion, says: "The second trial was consequently without any authority, and in our opinion *altogether null and void.* There certainly never was an instance of a new trial had without any award by the Court for the same, *and without any record of such award*, and such new trial held good, merely in consequence of the appearance of the defendant."

That was a civil case, where the defendant could appear voluntarily. This is a capital case, where the defendant is brought into court by force, and it is to be regarded as standing upon all his rights, except such as he deliberately and expressly waives.

I am of the opinion that the judgment of the Will Circuit Court, upon which the plaintiff-in-error is ordered to be executed, is altogether null and void.

I think also that there was error in overruling the motion for a continuance, especially for the absence of Williams.

The theory of the defense was was that the prisoner's wife committed suicide, as she had often threatened to do. The prisoner was infirm, very lame, and could get down stairs only slowly and with difficulty. The homicide took place up-stairs. Now, by showing the prisoner so far away from the house at the time Williams met him] was for the purpose of raising the inference that the prisoner could not have inflicted the wound, and, in his physical condition, have got so far from the spot at the time he was seen by this absent witness.

For the reasons stated I think the judgment should be reversed, and the cause remanded back to the Criminal Court of Cook County, thus treating the change of venue as a nullity.

Scholfield, J.—I concur in the views expressed in the foregoing opinion of Mr. Justice McAllister.

ANOTHER DISSENTER.

Mr. Justice Scott also filed a dissenting opinion, as follows:

I am of the opinion that it was error in the Circuit Court to refuse a continuance on the affidavits filed. The evidence sought to be procured was all-important to enable the accused to make his defense, and the diligence shown to procure the attendance of the witnesses, certainly as to one of them, was complete. It was not possible, under the circumstances, for the prisoner to do more. Upon the question whether the Court had jurisdiction to proceed again to try the cause without a mandate from this Court having been first filed, I do not desire to express an opinion at this time, further than to say I do not concur in all the reasoning of the majority of the Court on that point. In view of the rules of court, and after most careful consideration, it is my deliberate judgment there is error in the record, for which the judgment of the Circuit Court should be reversed.

IOWA NEWS ITEMS.

Till-tapping has become so frequent at Des Moines that merchants are becoming justly alarmed, and in many cases are putting in "alarm-drawers."

—Council Bluffs is to have a new daily. It will be christened the *Globe*, and it is expected that the first copy will be issued next Monday evening. Politics—Anti-Monopoly.

—Des Moines is overrun with rats. They have invaded the cellars in armies. One of the last rodent exploits was to gnaw off a lead water-pipe, which is fair evidence that the rat was hungry.

—Between Marshalltown and Gilman, we should judge that not more than one-half of the wheat had been threshed. This shows that the farmers are in comfortable circumstances, and are not obliged to sacrifice their wheat for the prices that are offered by the robbers and gamblers in the East who control the market.—*Marshalltown Times.*

—The case of A. Belair against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company occupied the Court most of last week, and on Saturday the jury brought in a verdict of $11,000 for the plaintiff. Belair was squeezed between the switch-engine at Moingona and a freight car while coupling. Among the "special findings," the jury decided the draw-bar of the car was not in proper repair. The amount sued for was $15,000. A motion for a new trial is being argued this week. The case will no doubt be taken to the Supreme Court if a new trial is not granted.—*Boone County Democrat.*

—About two inches of snow covers the ground, the sidewalks are slippery and coated with snow, and to all appearances winter is here in earnest. If so, it will be a long and severe one, and cause a great amount of suffering among the wealthy. The poor are provided for in the Poor-House. Last year the first snow fell Nov. 4, now it comes a week earlier, before "taters" are dug and cabbage stumped. All this comes from Jay Cooke's bursting last month. He made an awful amount of trouble, smashed the money system, made potatoes high, sent snow and ice in October, fooled with the elements, and has more enemies than any man living.—*Dubuque Herald.*

A Youthful Idea.

The pretty playfulness with which little children charm away the cares of their parents is illustrated by a touching occurrence in Indiana. A boy of 6 years, after watching the laundry proceedings, and especially the way in which the wrinkles in the linen disappeared before the flat-iron, retired to meditate in the room where his father was taking his after-dinner nap. There, gazing upon the furrows which years of struggle had made upon the marble brow of his parent, he was seized by a beautiful idea. In less than a minute that devoted little boy was smoothing out those marks of time and sorrow with a very hot flat-iron. Life doesn't seem so happy to his young heart now as it used to.

THE COURTS.

The State Gambling-Law Fully Sustained.

The Chap in Charge of the Room Liable to Punishment.

Probate of the Will of the Late Samuel W. Fuller.

Good News for the Lamar Insurance Creditors.

A Dividend of Twelve Per Cent Nearly Ready for Them.

Announcements for To-Day and Next Week.

The following is the opinion of the Supreme Court on the case of A. L. Stevens. It was delivered by Mr. Justice Sheldon:

This was an indictment for keeping a common gaming-house, framed under the first section of the act of Feb. 29, 1872, laws of 1872, page 462, upon which the plaintiff in error was convicted in the Criminal Court of Cook County. The Court below gave this instruction to the jury on behalf of the people: "The Court instructs the jury that this is an indictment for keeping a common gaming-house. If the jury believe, from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the room in question was a common gaming-house, as charged in the indictment, and that the defendant was present and in any way or manner aided, or abetted, or assisted in keeping, operating, and running such gaming-room, as charged in the indictment, then the jury should find the defendant guilty, although he was not the actual owner or proprietor thereof;" and refused to give these instructions asked by the defendant: "If the jury believe, from the evidence, the defendant was not an owner, proprietor, or interested in the profits of the business or house, but was merely there, if at all, as an employe or servant engaged for the occasion at wages or gratuitously, with the profits, if any, or proceeds of the game belonging to other parties or owner, the defendant is not a keeper within the meaning of the law, and defendant ought to be acquitted."

The keeper of a gaming-house, within the meaning of the law, is one who is owner, lessee, proprietor, or directly interested in the business and its profits, as distinguished from servants or employes, and has control or voice in the management of the business—to which defendant excepted.

As grounds for the reversal of the judgment, it is urged that the evidence was insufficient to show that the place in question was a common gaming-house, and that, if it were such, defendant below was not the keeper of it, and that there was error in giving and refusing instructions.

The evidence shows that, on the night of Feb. 5, 1873, the plaintiff in error was arrested, in an upper room at No. 183 Madison street, Chicago, with seven or eight other persons who were in the act of playing faro. The witnesses appear to have been acquainted with the usual furnishing of houses of this description, and they testified that the premises in question were furnished as a common gaming-house, describing in detail the particulars in such respect. The evidence shows more than a mere assemblage of seven or eight persons, and the playing of a game of faro.

There was sufficient testimony to warrant the finding that the room in question was at the time of the arrest fitted up, furnished, and then being used and kept as a common gaming-house.

Was the plaintiff in error the keeper of it? He appeared from the evidence to be the one in charge of the room, and, in our judgment, the evidence fully justified the jury in finding that he had the superintendence and charge of the same.

A stipulation in writing by the State's Attorney was introduced as evidence in behalf of the defendant, that "Henry (reported to be a gambler) would testify, if present, that said A. L. Stevens was and is not owner or proprietor of the house in question, or interested in the profits of the same, as profits, but at the time of the arrest was only engaged in dealing the cards."

All persons who aid, abet, or assist in the commission of a misdemeanor are guilty as principals.

A landlord who demises premises to be kept for the purpose of prostitution; and which are kept with his knowledge, especially where he derives a profit from that mode of using the property, may well be called the keeper of a common bawdy-house, and may be indicted and punished as such; and the lessee may be joined with the lessor in the indictment. The People v. Erwin, 4 Denio, 129.

So where the defendant, as head clerk or agent for another, has the general management and superintendence of a store in which spirituous liquors are sold by a subordinate clerk whom the defendant had a right to control, it was held that he might be convicted as a retailer of spirituous liquors, although he did not carry on the business on his own account, but for an absent principal. State v. Dow, 21 Vt., 484.

One of the definitions which Webster gives of "keeper" is "one who has the care, custody, or superintendence of anything."

The instructions refused declare the doctrine that to warrant the conviction of the defendant as the keeper of a common gaming-house, he must have been the proprietor or lessee thereof, or directly interested in the profits of the business or house, and that it would not be sufficient that he was merely an employe.

We cannot admit, as contended by counsel for plaintiff in error, that the word keeper necessarily implies either ownership or the right to participate in the profits of the thing kept.

In consonance with the principle of the authorities cited, and agreeably to the definition of the term "keeper," as given by lexicographers, we are of opinion that if the defendant had the general superintendence and charge, though but as an employe of the gaming-house in question, and of the gaming there carried on, he might be regarded as the keeper of the house, or at least that he so efficiently aided and abetted in the commission of the offense of keeping the house, that he might be rightly convicted of such offense. Such a construction, we think, does no violence to language. Under the opposite construction contended for, the proprietors of gaming-houses might live in another State, or be unknown, and these places of resort for gaming purposes be maintained and kept up in our midst, through the agency of others, with impunity.

As applicable to the facts of the case, we regard the instruction given as substantially correct, and those refused as properly denied. The judgment must be affirmed.

THE LATE JUDGE PORTER.

These are the remarks of H. S. Monroe, Esq., yesterday, on presenting to Judge Blodgett's Court the resolutions regarding Judge Porter:

I have, your Honor, been appointed by the members of the Chicago Bar to present to, and ask that they be spread upon the records of, this Court, the resolutions adopted by that body in honor of the Hon. William A. Porter, late Chief Justice of the Superior Court. To achieve honor and distinction in our profession, one must possess industry, ability, and integrity. Judges, juries, clients, our professional brethren, and the public witness the conflicts of the bar, and their judgment is almost invariably impartial and correct, and he who rises from an honorable position as a lawyer to a place upon the Bench, and there for a period of six years so discharges his duties as to merit the title of an able, upright, just, and impartial Judge, one whom no bias or prejudice can swerve, no improper motive influence; one who is always true to his own convictions of right, and firm and fearless in the discharge of every known duty, when he lays down the robes of his office and mingles with his fellow men, desires and receives their gratitude and affectionate regard; and if in the midst of his usefulness and in the medium of his life, he exchanges the ermine for the robes of immortality it is meet that his memory be honored. William A. Porter possessed from early youth an almost perfect physical constitution. He studied law with a relative eminent for his professional attainments. He was patient, laborious, and conscientious, and, although slow in reaching his conclusions, when he had marked them out they became a part of his mental organization, a solid foundation upon which to build in the future. Hence his intellectual growth was slow but sure, his development grand and massive. As a lawyer he realized to their fullest extent all the obligations of his office. While he was able, zealous, and vigilant in guarding his clients' rights and interests, he realized that he was an officer of the Court, and one of its ministers of justice. As a judge he was laborious, conscientious, above all prejudice—a man of unsullied purity. Always able, uncorruptible, and holding with even balance the scales of justice, he was at the time of his death, in the opinion of those who best knew him, improving in intellectual power and legal knowledge faster than at any former period of his life. He died at the very noon of life, at the period of his most rapid intellectual development, in the midst of his labors, and in the discharge of his duties. Without a moment's warning the uplifted hand fell upon him. At the very time when your Honor appointed him one of the Committee to draft the resolutions in honor of our lamented brother, Samuel W. Fuller, he lay dead alone in his own room. Within a few feet of his lifeless body lay the papers of a case he was preparing to decide, an open volume of the statutes of Illinois, and near them the Holy Bible, evidences of a conscientious discharge of duties to man, and reliance upon and faith in Him who rules and is to judge the world.

THE WILL OF MR. FULLER PROVED.

The will of the late Samuel W. Fuller was proved yesterday in the County Court, and letters testamentary granted to Lavinia C. Fuller and W. Irving Culver, under a bond of $200,000. The following is a copy of the will:

I, Samuel W. Fuller, of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, do by these presents make and publish this, my last will and testament, hereby making void all former wills by me at any time heretofore made:

First—I give and bequeath to W. Irving Culver, of Chicago, in the county and State aforesaid, all my law-books, on the condition that he will assume and pay out of his own moneys, and hold my estate harmless from, all liability for whatever indebtedness may at the time of my death remain unpaid on account of the purchase of said law-books or any of them.

Second—I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my estate, both real and personal, to my wife, Lavinia C. Fuller.

Third—I hereby nominate and appoint my wife, Lavinia C. Fuller, and the said W. Irving Culver, to be the executrix and executor of this my will, and I hereby request and direct that neither of these shall be required to furnish security on their official bond.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1872. SAMUEL W. FULLER.

The subscribing witnesses are Robert T. Lincoln and John Forsythe.

In the application made by the executor and executrix, the estate is sworn not to exceed $100,000. His estate consists of 80 acres in Tazewell County, 160 acres in Fort Dodge District, Iowa, an undivided half of Lots 4 and 5, of the subdivision of Section 34, and the N. ½ of Section 32, 38, 13, in Cook County; an undivided ⅓ of E. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Section 20, 39, 13; an undivided 1-16 of the E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 22, 39, 13; an undivided ⅓ of the N. 127½ feet of Lots 15 and 16, Block 5, of School Section Addition to Chicago. Also the premises known as No. 67 Calumet avenue, Chicago, and books, furniture, sundry notes and accounts, and other personal property, in said City of Chicago.

THE LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

George Chandler, the Receiver of the Lamar Insurance Company, yesterday filed two reports, in one of which he states that a number of creditors hold claims against the Company which they are willing to surrender in payment of claims held against them. He therefore asks that such a compromise may be allowed, and that a limit may be fixed for filing claims against the Company. In the other report, he states that he has on hand a sufficient sum to pay a dividend of 12 per cent, and asks to be allowed to do so. Both these petitions were granted. Mr. Chandler states that the debts of the Company already proved amount to about $145,000, and that he has on hand about $18,000. He expects to have the money ready next week for the creditors. A large amount is yet in litigation, but it is expected the Company will pay in full.

SUIT AGAINST A DELINQUENT TRUSTEE.

Martin Kennedy, of Ireland, commenced an action against John Cushing, in the Circuit Court, to compel him to fulfill a trust. Complainant states that in November, 1872, his brother Thomas died, worth about $12,000, and leaving as real estate Lot 6, in Block 18, in the subdivision of W. ½ of Block 18, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14, known as No. 100 Sholto street, and worth, with the building thereon, $3,000. By his will Thomas conveyed this lot to Cushing in trust for Martin on his request. But now, although often asked, John Cushing refuses to do any such thing. He has even since Martin's death received the rents and profits of the premises. Complainant therefore asks an account, and that Cushing may be compelled to convey the property to him, as authorized in the will.

SUIT ON INSURANCE POLICY.

The Huron Salt and Lumber Manufacturing Company, suing for the use of George C. Smirk, brought an action against the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, to recover on a policy of $2,500, given on a saw-mill in Saltzburg, Mich., which was destroyed by fire on the 21st of June, 1873. An attachment in aid was also issued on the affidavit of Charles M. Smith, the President of the Salt and Lumber Company.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Judge Rogers was occupied a part of yesterday in hearing the case of Thomas S. Reed against Hamilton Vincent, Albert Vincent, and Charles Brown. Plaintiff states that his son had a watch to be repaired, and that, on its completion, he went to get it. One of the defendants refused to surrender it unless Reed would give a larger sum than he thought was just, and offered a lower price, which was refused. Reed says he then turned to go out, but one of the Vincents shut and locked the door, and they all assaulted him, knocked him down, and beat and kicked him. Wherefore he claims $3,000 damages. Defendants deny everything, and allege if there was any beating and kicking it was because Reed first assaulted them, and they were obliged to defend themselves. The jury only thought him entitled to $225.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Drummond is still engaged in hearing the Saylos case, and on finishing that will take up the Tuck-creaser cases.

James H. Kelley, George Murray, and George W. Slauson commenced an action in assumpsit against The South Branch Lumber Company for a balance of account of $1,193.40.

M. Monroe presented the resolutions on the death of Judge Porter, and they were ordered to be spread on the record.

The United States recovered a judgment against John A. Van Buskirk for the sum of $3,507.31 damages and $20,000.

The Grand Jury returned ten true bills.

William Bayley et al. recovered a judgment against Charles B. Brown et al. for $1,869.36.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the case of James McGinley an order of dismissal was entered, unless objections are filed within five days.

The Assignee of Charles Hodgman was authorized to sell the bankrupt's stock at not less than $1,436.26.

B. J. David and others were adjudicated bankrupts by default, and a warrant issued, returnable the 2d of December.

Howard Priestley filed a petition against A. W. Nason, alleging that he has committed an act of bankruptcy by suspending payment of a note made to petitioner for $500, due the 13th of October. A rule to show cause was entered and issued.

COUNTY COURT.

John M. Rountree, on behalf of the members of the Bar, presented the resolutions adopted on the death of Judge Porter, and an order was entered that they be spread on the record.

Louise Keil was appointed guardian of the estate of Mathias Keil under a bond of $15,000.

Letters of administration were granted to William Harrah on the estate of Joseph Ulrich on bond of $5,410.

Quirin Regneri was appointed guardian of Maria Regneri and others on a bond of $10,000.

The will and codicil of John Day were proved, the renunciation of the widow to administer filed, and also of Nathan M. Freer, and letters were granted with the will annexed to David S. Dunning under a bond of $6,000.

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

Mary C. Wilber, widow of P. B. Wilber, and guardian of Willis, Olive, and Perlee Wilber, filed a petition in the Circuit Court for leave to sell Lots 10 and 11 in Block 4 and Lots 3 and 15 of Block 1, in Wilber & Eberhart's subdivision of Lot 25 of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, 39, 14, situated on Diller and Oakley streets, and worth not over $800 each.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Ferdinand V. Gindele, George A. Gindele, and Charles W. Gindele commenced an action in assumpsit against David Coey and Lavinia A. Herrick for $8,000.

The Third National Bank of Chicago commenced a suit in assumpsit against Jerry Monroe for $1,500.

An action in debt was commenced by Israel Hall against D. L. Carmichael, Thomas McClosky, William C. Gibson, and Lewis L. Smith for $1,800.

John C. McCord commenced an action in assumpsit against Edwin A. Lucas and William F. Hunt for $3,000.

A suit in assumpsit was begun by John Miller, Otway Watson, James E. Minshall, and Charles A. Belden against Henry E. Picket, Bryan Philpot, and Samuel J. Walker, for $5,000.

A judgment by confession was entered against Edwin Walker in favor of P. O. Strang, for the sum of $5,348.40.

Jacob L. Wayne, Sr., and Jacob L. Wayne, Jr., commenced an action against Bryan Philpot for $1,000.

John C. Davies and Isaac Davies filed a petition against C. G. E. Prussing for mechanics' lien on Prussing's vinegar works, on State street, claiming that there is still due them $1,478.90 for carpenter-work.

Judge Booth announces no call for Monday next.

Judge Rogers will try submitted cases to-day, where proper notice has been given.

In the case of Davis against Morgan et al., the case was tried by Judge Tree, and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $10,217.47.

An attachment suit was commenced by William M. Whitney against Frank Lawlor and Marion Lawlor to recover $1,054.50.

On Monday will commence the November term of the Superior Court. Judge Bain, of Springfield, will assist in clearing the overburdened calendar. No new calendar will be made, the old one being continued in use.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 31.—In the Superior Court to-day, cases were considered and disposed of as follows:

22—Thaddeus H. Rowe v. Aurelia J. Rowe; argued.

26—Charles P. Galligan v. Sarah J. Galligan; argued.

29—Edward McGann v. Arnold Houdan; continued.

The Tichborne Trial—The Missing Link in the Defense Supplied.

London (Oct. 15) Correspondence of the New York World.

Yesterday, which was the 115th day of the present trial of the Tichborne case, was the most exciting day of the trial thus far. A few days before, as you may remember, one "Capt. Brown" had proved that he placed Roger Tichborne on board the Bella, at Rio, the ship which went down, as was supposed, with all hands; and that the defendant was this same Roger; proved it, that is, if Capt. Brown is to be believed. Yesterday the steward of the Osprey, the vessel by which the defendant says he was saved, came on the stand, and swore that he was on board the Osprey when she picked up a boat containing six survivors of the wrecked Bella, and that the defendant was one of these survivors. The claimant's own story, as told on his former trial by himself, is that he, with eight of the crew of the Bella, was picked up in April, 1854, off the coast of Brazil, by a vessel whose name was the Osprey, and whose Captain was either Lewis Owen or Owen Lewis; that these nine rescued persons were conveyed to Melbourne, where the Osprey arrived on the 23d or 24th of July; that the claimant was insensible when rescued, and remained "unwell for seven or eight weeks aboard;" that he had, when rescued, nothing but his clothing, and a ring engraved with the Tichborne crest; and that immediately after his landing he obtained an engagement as herdsman, and went away to Gippsland without taking leave of any one.

WISCONSIN.

The Approaching Election—Probable Results—"Gabe" Bouck for the Assembly.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 30, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Contrary to the expectation of nearly every one, the political campaign in this section of the State is warming up every day, and the result of the election on Tuesday next is by no means certain. Few political meetings have been held, and few speeches made, as the policy of the party-managers on either side seems to be in favor of a still fight. William R. Taylor, the Democratic-Reform candidate for Governor, has visited the Granges in different parts of the State, quietly and unannounced, but has made no speeches, and no public meetings have been held by the Reform party, with the exception of a few by Dr. O. W. Wight, of Milwaukee, in the northwestern portion of the State. Both sides have been increasing in the distribution of campaign documents, but this is almost the extent of the work done. There has been a general breaking up of party lines, and a wide-spread indifference as to the result. Most Republicans have come to think that the mission of the old Republican party has been accomplished, and that the questions which now divide political organizations are not of vital importance. Party discipline and caucus-rule have been more necessary to keep up party-lines, and their use has been more distasteful to the majority of people than ever before.

THE STATE TICKET.

Men who have canvassed the State are of the opinion that Gov. Washburn is sure of a majority not far from 5,000. The remainder of his ticket will probably be elected; yet the chances for the defeat of the Lieutenant-Governor and State Treasurer are growing stronger every day. The Republican State Convention, by ignoring the claims of the Germans, alienated 2,000 or 3,000 votes votes, at the lowest calculation, and these will be passed to the credit of the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, Kuehn. The Patrons of Husbandry are united in their opposition to Mr. Baker, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and will vote almost solidly against him, although supporting Washburn to a great extent. With these two exceptions, the Republican State ticket, I think, will be elected by a good majority, and, even in these instances, there is yet a chance for the success of the Republican candidates.

GABE BOUCK FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

The Liberals and Democrats in the First Assembly District of Winnebago County have nominated for the Assembly Gabriel Bouck, of this city. Gabriel, or "Gabe," as he is more familiarly known, is a son of old Gov. Bouck, of New York, graduated at Union College, studied law, located at Oshkosh in the early days, and in the practice of his profession has grown rich. He has been a member of the Assembly, and Attorney-General of the State of Wisconsin. He entered the army in 1861 as Captain, and was promoted to be Colonel of the Eighteenth Wisconsin. The old story of his affair with the gray-back is well-known, but will bear repetition here. After the capture of Vicksburg, in 1863, the Eighteenth Wisconsin was assigned to duty as guard to the Provost Marshal, and "the boys" induced Col. Bouck to don a new uniform, so as to appear with credit befitting the commandment of the crack regiment. Gabe is proverbially untidy in his personal appearance, and, when on dress-parade a few days afterwards, some of his companions noticed a large "grayback" crawling on the lapel of his new coat. He politely called Gabe's attention to it, when the latter coolly grasped the little animal between his thumb and forefinger, thrust it under his vest, and exclaimed, "There, you d——d little cuss, go back where you belong!"

Col. Bouck is conceded to be a man of integrity and honesty, and, despite his somewhat rude address, is generally liked; but, as the attorney of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, he is not in favor with the farmers, especially as his opponent, Stephen Bowron, is a Granger. J. H.

ILLINOIS TRAGEDIES.

A Mysterious Murder Near Champaign.

From the Champaign (Ill.) Union, Oct. 30.

On Friday last, a young man named William Harrison, about 17 years of age, went out squirrel-hunting in the timber east of the old fair-grounds. Night-time came, and he failed to return. This caused his parents much uneasiness, yet they were reassured by neighbors, who deemed it most probable that the boy, being unacquainted with the woods, had got lost, and would find his way to some house, stay all night, and return in the morning. But morning came, and the absent one returned not. Search was instituted. A couple of neighbors' children started out into the grove, and, after wandering about for a while, met two little boys, who asked them if they had seen that dead man down there, pointing to a short distance beyond. They went and found the object of their search—or, rather, the lifeless body of their former comrade. He was seated in the centre of a little open space of the underbrush and trees, upon the skull-bones of a horse. In his left hand was grasped a squirrel, around which he had tied a string, and which he was evidently attaching to the button-hole of his coat, when the murderous shot struck him. The shot entered the back part of his neck, at a point corresponding with the two first joints of the vertebral column, breaking the neck and causing instant death. So quickly was life extinct that not a struggle or spasm of a single muscle was made, save the closing of the hands; the body reclined over upon the left side, and thus he was found. His gun, which was quite a valuable one, was gone, and, it is supposed, was carried away by the murderer.

The body was removed to Urbana, and Judge Tenbrook, in the absence of the Coroner, called a jury and held an inquest thereon, on Saturday night,—Dr. Allen making a post-mortem examination. The evidence at the inquest developed only the facts above stated, and the verdict was that the deceased came to his death by a gun-shot from some unknown hand.

And thus the matter remains a profound mystery to all save the wretch who committed the terrible act. That it was accidentally done by himself, is placed beyond the range of a possibility, by the location of the fatal shot and the position in which the body was found; and, too, the absence of the gun has to be accounted for. It is evident that the murderer crept slyly and cautiously up to within a very short distance of his unsuspecting victim, as he sat in that lonely little glade, placed his gun on a level with the sitting posture, and fired the fatal shot. What the motive of the awful deed was cannot even be conjectured. That it was done to gain possession of his gun seems incredible, and so with all other conjectures.

Mr. Harrison, the father of the murdered boy, is a wagon-maker by trade, and is conducting a small shop near Ely's factory. He moved to this city only about a month since, from Peoria, and is thus comparatively a stranger in our city. We are informed that his son was a most exemplary young man, kind and courteous to all, and highly esteemed by his friends and comrades; had not a known enemy in the world.

Detectives are at work upon the case.

A Juvenile Homicide in Winnebago County.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Register, Oct. 30.

Yesterday afternoon, at a few minutes before 5 o'clock, two young men, named Page and Cook, came hurrying into the city on horseback, and proceeded at once to Marshal Rice. They stated to him that a boy, working for a man named McSweeney, had killed the son of his employer, and was at the time himself in danger of receiving fatal injuries at the hands of McSweeney and his wife. Marshal Rice immediately made his way to the Court-House and informed Sheriff Peats of the facts in the case. The Sheriff at once started for the farm of McSweeney, situated about six miles from the city on the Trask bridge road, and in due time returned with the prisoner. When brought into the jail the boy's clothes were covered with blood and a wound in his head was yet bleeding. Maj. Peats attended to his wants, and supplied him with a change of clothing. At about 8 o'clock in the evening a *Register* reporter called at the jail and learned from the prisoner the particulars in the said affair. He is about 17 years of age, and gave his name as Reuben Breed. His parents reside in Durand. He has been working for the man McSweeney about one month.

Yesterday afternoon he was helping his employer at threshing, and worked in connection with young McSweeney in hauling the loads of grain. While standing near the threshing-machine, the two got into a violent discussion about work, and Breed hit his companion a slight rap with his buckskin mitten, who responded by picking up the neck-yoke and striking Breed a severe blow on the arm. Here the quarrel for the time ended, and the two hauled away a load of rye together. On returning to the stack with their empty wagon, young McSweeney suddenly turned and kicked Breed violently in the pit of the stomach. The latter clinched with his companion, who then picked up a piece of scantling nearly two feet long and struck him over the head with it. A sharp tussle ensued, which ended in Breed's obtaining possession of the stick. He raised it with one hand and let it fall on the head of young McSweeney, who dropped to the ground, groaned three or four times, held his hand to his head, and within five minutes was a corpse. A man named Page, one of the threshers, rushed up and caught Breed by the throat. The latter got away and ran, the father of the dead boy pursuing him. The race continued for a mile and a half, when McSweeney, Sr., caught the lad and pounded him over the head with two pieces of board. He then tied a strap around his neck and dragged him back toward the house, keeping the sticks in active operation. At the McSweeney domicile a reinforcement of one, in the person of Mrs. McSweeney, tried her hand at battering in the boy's head. This proved unavailing, and she threw a kettle of hot slops into his face. Here further demonstrations of this kind were stopped by those who had gathered at the place. Then young Breed was wrapped in a buffalo robe and dumped into a lumber-wagon to be conveyed to Rockford. At this juncture Sheriff Peats arrived, and took the boy in charge.

The above is substantially the prisoner's statement.

RAILROADS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Article as It Finally Passed the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, and in Which Form It Will Be Submitted to the People as a Separate Article.

OF RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each other's passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them, respectively; the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. All individuals, associations, and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight, or passengers within the State, or coming from, or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered to any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station. But excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 5. No railroad, canal, or other corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchises of such corporation with, nor lease, purchase, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line; nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owing or having the control of a parallel or competing line; and the qestion whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 6. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroads and canals not exceeding 50 miles in length.

SEC. 7. No President, Director, officer, agent, or employe of any railroad or canal company shall be interested directly or indirectly in the furnishing of material or supplies, or in the business or transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled, or worked by such company.

SEC. 8. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies or individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise; and no railroad or canal company, nor any lessee, manager, or employe thereof, shall make any preference in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 9. No railroad, canal, or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount to any person except officers or employes of the company.

SEC. 10. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough, or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 11. No railroad, canal, or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 12. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor-General in regard to railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH ARTICLE.

The following article, introduced by Charles Brodhead, of Bethlehem, is the article on telegraphic lines, as finally passed by the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania:

ARTICLE 1. Any association or corporation for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines, and the General Assemby shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulation to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire by purchase or otherwise any other competing line of telegraph.

The Value of Gold and Silver.

From the Denver (Col.) News.

Many people have a great desire to know the value of gold and silver in bulk, and to this end we have secured the following from Prof. J. F. L. Schirmer, Superintendent of the Branch Mint in this city, and it may be relied upon as correct. The fineness of Colorado gold, and the calculation of values on gold and silver are also given. It is a matter of considerable value, and it should be cut out and preserved.

One ton (2,000 pounds avoirdupois) of gold or silver contains 29,163 troy ounces, and, therefore, the value of a ton of pure gold is $602,799.21, and of a ton of silver $37,704.84.

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,218.75 pounds avoirdupois; a cubic foot of pure silver weighs 656.25 pounds avoirdupois.

One million dollars gold coin weighs 3,685.8 pounds avoirdupois; $1,000,000 silver coin weighs 58,929.9 pounds avoirdupois.

If there is 1 per cent of gold or silver in one ton of ore, it contains 291.63 ounces, troy, of either of these metals.

The average fineness of the Colorado gold is 781 in 1,000 and the natural alloy: gold, 781; silver, 209; copper, 10. Total, 1,000.

The calculations at the Mint are made on the basis that 43 ounces of standard gold, or 900 fine (coin), is worth $800, and 11 ounces of silver, 900 fine (coin), is worth $12.80.

THE FRANKLIN BANK.

The Examination of Its Officers Discontinued.

United States Marshal Campbell in Possession of the Institution.

How the School Teachers Came to Deposit Their Earnings with Mr. Briggs.

An order was made a day or so ago for the examination of Messrs. Briggs and Eddy, the Vice President and Cashier of the Franklin Bank, before Register Hibbard, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour numbers of creditors were on hand with the punctuality that distinguishes them above all men. They divided up into little groups, clustering around their attorneys like bees around their queen. The Register got the floor and stated that under the circumstances he saw no necessity for the proposed examination. The Bank had on the preceding day been declared a bankrupt, and the Marshal ordered to take possession of the assets, which he had done. If that officer had met with any obstruction in the performance of that duty, it might be proper to call upon these magnates of the Bank, but as the case stood nothing would be gained by the contemplated examination, except to immediately gratify

THE CURIOSITY OF THE CREDITORS

and to spend money. It would simply be an expenditure of money without any real benefit to the creditors. The Register would get $50 or so, and the attorneys would get their fees, all out of the estate of the bankrupt. December 1,—a later day than was necessary,—the Assignee would be elected, and then all the needful information could be obtained.

This view of the case did not please the creditors, who "wanted to know," and they wagged their heads, and buzzed, and whispered. The Register said he would not insist on the matter. If they chose, they could

SEE JUDGE BLODGETT,

and whatever he thought proper, that the Register would do. Accordingly, they all rushed into the Judge's room, and the attorneys stated that it was the desire of the creditors to learn something, a praiseworthy desire which should be fostered. Moreover, there might be some matters which would require immediate action. Creditors of the bank might hold collaterals, which they would sacrifice. The Judge, in reply, took about the same view as the Register; he did not see the use of any examination, and did not feel inclined to order one, except on affidavits showing cause.

THE MARSHAL WAS IN POSSESSION,

and would soon make an inventory of the assets. As far as collaterals and such things were concerned, any creditor disposing of them did so at his peril, and the Assignee could set aside the sale, if he saw fit. The bankrupt was practically dead, and any person meddling in any way with its assets was an administrator in his own wrong. The examination would simply be an expense, without corresponding benefit. Therefore he should approve of the action of the Register. Thereupon the creditors departed, sad and disconsolate.

Outside of political matters the condition of the affairs of the Franklin Bank is one of the most universally interesting topics of the day. Quite a number of homes in different parts of the city have an interest in

THE STATUS OF THIS INSTITUTION,

varying in value from $1 up to $1,000 and more. A TRIBUNE reporter, anxious to get reliable information upon the subject, called at the head office of the bank, southwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets. The first face which met his view here was that of wise old Benjamin Franklin, hung up outside the building as an inducement to persons passing to enter and lay up store for a rainy day, just as lager-beer saloon-keepers coax their patrons to enter by displaying the jolly face and abnormally developed abdomen of a lager-drinking Gambrinus. In the latter case the poor man argues pleasantly, "If I drink lager I shall become as fat, cosy, and comfortable as the jolly Gambrinus;" in the former, "All I have to do to become a Benjamin Franklin is to deposit my spare cash in yon underground institution." And so the lager is drank,

THE DEPOSIT IS MADE,

and of the two the investor in Seipp's gets the best of it. The energetic way in which the Franklin bankers roped in customers was the chief cause of its success as a deposit-holder. Many will remember the old man who stood outside the patent hey-presto naturalization office, which is presided over by Herr Dan O'Hara, and handed to each passer-by a small memorandum-book, with a reduced copy of the Franklin sign on one side, and a collection of wise saws and modern instances on the other, the inside of the cover being devoted to setting forth the peculiar virtues of the rising young banking-house. One class of people who suffer very generally from the failure of this bank to pay its liabilities, is

THAT OF SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

Mr. Briggs was himself a school-teacher, but gave up the business and took to banking, shortly after having beaten one of the scholars. Unfortunately his predilections for "beating" survived the warning which his dismissal from scholastic duties ought to have given him, and some of his former co-workers complain that he has beaten them out of sums of money varying from $300 up to $700, and even $800. Whether or not

THE FRANKLIN BANKER

played upon the sympathies of his former colleagues, or whether they placed their hard-earned savings unsolicited in his hands, is not known, but it is a fact that he was most attentive to them in the way of sending circulars, etc., showing how the dollar of to-day becomes, by putting it where it will do the most good, i. e., in the Franklin Bank, the $10 of next month, the $100 of next year, the $1,000 of five years from the date of the first deposit, and finally the nice round sum which one can, at middle age, retire upon and enjoy. These circulars had their effect.

"MR. BRIGGS' BANK"

was sought out, and now a large percentage of teachers in this city rush for THE TRIBUNE every morning to see how the Franklin Bank is going "to come out." When this knowledge can be laid before the public eye, is a matter which lies in the hands of the courts of bankruptcy.

THE EXPOSITION.

"Age Cannot Wither It, Nor Custom Stale Its Infinite Variety"—To-Day's Musical Programme.

It was probably of the Exposition that Shakspeare prophetically said, "Age cannot wither it, nor custom stale its infinite variety." It is true that the banners on the outer walls are getting rather dingy, and flap disconsolately in the chill and snowy air. But inside, nothing is faded, nothing has gone to grass, except the soda-fountain, which has been mustered out of the service, and the unhappy custodian thereof, in order to give his establishment a business air, has to be continually drawing out froth and foam, which he gulps down, and then industriously rinses out the glasses.

The attendance yesterday was very fair, the country districts being represented by excursionists from the line of the Alton & St. Louis, and C., B. & Q. Roads. The disagreeable weather naturally diminished the attendance from the city, during the forenoon. Then, too, the morning hours are not so favorable for visiting, since at noon the entire Exposition takes a nap. The machinery stops, the fountain reposes, the sewing-machines stop their clatter, and the pretty girls who run them, evolve from the interior of cabinet-cases small parcels which resemble the pleasing sandwich, or the social sausage. The neighboring hydrant furnishes water, the labors of the day have provided an appetite, and these three things secured, the rest is easy. Then they brush crumbs from aprons of spotless white, and walk up and down the aisles till 1 o'clock recalls them to their task of guiding their galloping machines, and showing how many miles of seams can be turned out daily. There is a great strife as to who shall first sew over the distance between the sun and the earth, and some of them are within hailing distance of the former planet.

The agricultural exhibitor seats himself upon a mammoth apple, beneath the shade of a giant squash. The stoves seem to grow sleepy, and yawn dismally through the vast apertures ordinarily closed with lids. The cider-press runs no longer, furnishing a genuine article of sweet cider at 5 cents a glass. The Temperance people look with sadness upon the permission given to sell the Great Enemy, even in his simplest form, and the sight of a young man draining the accursed bowl of apple-juice fills them with apprehension, for they know that unless warned, he will soon be a victim of the Demon Rum. Apropos of this cider-press, it may be in order to relate the following: There was an old man at the Exposition yesterday, who had probably drank something, and who, on coming into the warm room, felt his liquor more than he would have done if he had remained outside. Owing to the unsteadiness produced by heat and liquor mixed, he was continually stepping on his own feet, and explaining to those around him whom he fancied had trodden on him, that they need not mind it; he excused them; young men would be young men; still he would like, if it made no difference, to have them keep off his right foot, since it was a little sore.

"I hate," said a person sitting by the stove, "to see an old man drunk."

"So do I," replied his neighbor. "I hate to see anybody drunk unless he has a reason for it."

During this hour of recess the stoves, which give out a genial heat, are the centres of life. There the country visitor warms his bottle of cold tea, and there the exhibitor toasts the bit of cheese which helps to make up his lunch. The frying of onions, and broiling of steak, have been prohibited, however, since it was feared that the competition would crush out the restaurant. So dense is the throng around these heat-centres, that it is difficult to get near them, but it was very cold nowhere in the building yesterday, except when one came in sight of a brilliant array of surgical instruments, and felt a cold shiver running all over him, or when some of the pictures in the art gallery produced the same curious effect, notably a portrait of a silk dress with a woman's head on top of it.

But if the pictures are a little distressing there is one holy spot which always has a visitor, one shrine which never lacks a votary. That is the place where the North Side Rolling Mill displays Bessemer steel, etc. There is a fair blossom, called a "puddle bloom," the beauties of which are admired by ardent protectionists, who refer to this as one of the fruits of the present tariff. Thither Mr. Scammon daily resorts, and putting his hand on this production, swears renewed allegiance to the great principle it represents.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC.

Mr. Heffmann has arranged the following musical programme for this afternoon and evening:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Distant Greeting" .... Michaelis
2. Potpourri from "Fra Diavolo" .... Auber
3. Overture—"Don Juan" .... Mozart
4. Waltzes—"Wiener Kinder" .... Lanner
5. Grand fantaisie from "Robert" .... Meyerbeer
6. Selection from "La Belle Helene" .... Offenbach
7. Overture—"Cheval de Bronze" .... Auber
8. Potpourri—"Popular Songs" (by request) Hoffmann
9. Galop—"Alma" .... Berger

EVENING.

1. March—"The Concert" .... Bilse
2. Overture—"Les Bandits" .... Suppe
3. Selection—"Grand Duchess" (by request) Offenbach
4. Introduction and Polka—"The Cadets" .... Bilse
5. Potpourri—"Nationalities" .... Heinicke
6. Waltzes—"Natalien" .... Labitzy
7. Overture—"Martha" .... Flotow
8. Selection of Donizetti's melodies .... Beyer
9. Galop—"Ten Pins" (by request) .... Zikoff

THE RELIGIOUS LUNCHES.

Observations of "One of the World's People" on the Subject.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To raise money for religious purposes through the medium of lunch-houses—feeding the physical natures of men while taxing them for the means of ministering to their spiritual welfare, as it were, is an exceedingly pretty and ingenious devise. There are a few incidents of the process, as it has been exemplified here in Chicago for some weeks past, however, that do not strike me as calculated to secure the entire approbation of the public, as all the young men, and a few of the old ones, among your readers are doubtless aware.

Those who do not understand how the thing works, can readily post themselves by dropping in for a dinner at either of the two or three religious lunch-houses now flourishing in the city. The tables are served by young, innocent, and beautiful ladies, members of the congregation for whose collective benefit this lunch business is conducted. It would be hazardous, perhaps, to say that this arrangement is adopted specially to increase the popularity and swell the receipts of the enterprise. But that this is the actual effect, a little observation or a slight acquaintance with our imperfect human nature will readily convince anybody who will take the trouble to see or to think.

In fact, then—is it excessive candor to say?—our religious friends seem to be putting the charms of their young wives and daughters on exhibition as a means of money-making for the benefit of religion. The idea, I know, will be revolting to every parent or brother of these pretty waiter-girls of the religious lunch, but I can conscientiously assure them that that is the way the unsanctified world's people look at it. Furthermore, the presence of these lovely attractions draws in hundreds of men, many of them excellent men, no doubt, but very many more whose morality it might be hazardous to vouch for, and who—I hazard nothing in saying—could not obtain admission to the households, of which these young ladies are the pride and ornament, on any terms.

Yet here the gambler and the *roue* meet the fairest daughters of our city on equal terms, under circumstances that encourage, if they do not enforce, a certain degree of familiarity. Will gentlemen take the trouble to reflect upon the danger to which ladies, innocent girls, are exposed in this way?

Again, I ask any one who entertains a doubt about this, to convince himself by observation. I do not pretend that there is the slightest violation of propriety to be observed at these lunches; the volunteer waiters are not insulted, save, perhaps, by the furtive leering of some human satyr who may happen to be in the crowd; but the fact remains that there are opportunities, in the promiscuous associations of the place, for the making of acquaintances which the friends of the lovely attendants cannot but regard as deplorable.

I will not pursue this subject further, confident that, from the hint I have given, any father or brother, jealous of the honor of his family, and having eyes to see and ears to hear, may convince himself in an hour that the alarm I am giving is not wholly a false one.

There is another objection to the religious lunch business which may be of less immediate interest to the purely religious community, but entitled to some regard at the hands of the outside world. We have in the city a number of persons who have adopted the business of feeding people as a regular avocation, and these find themselves to be suffering heavy loss at the hands of the guerrilla, perhaps I should say amateur, lunch-sellers.

In one case, as I am informed, a leading restaurateur has felt this loss so heavily that he has actually been compelled to discharge half of his force of waiters. Here are perhaps a dozen or twenty men, some with families dependent upon them, thrown out of employment at the worst and dullest season of the year, and in the midst of a paralyzing panic. Is it exactly right,—is it Christianlike,—for our Christian friends to step in and, in the sacred name of religion, take the bread from the mouths of men who are unlucky enough to have no other trade than that of catering to our hungry citizens? The case to which I refer is only one of half a dozen in which the business of established dining-rooms has been most injuriously affected by the religious lunch-business. Cannot our churches find some less objectionable means of providing the money necessary for their support?

ONE OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLE.

The Very Best.

The Remington Arms Company of Ilion, N. Y., never turned out a poor gun. Their last venture is a sewing-machine, and it is just as good as their arms. It is claimed the Remington Sewing-Machine runs lighter, does a greater variety of work in better style, will last longer without repairs than any machine in the market. It is simply perfect, and whoever has one has all that can be had in a machine. There are twenty points of superiority in it, some of which are set forth in an advertisement elsewhere. We ask our readers to call at the Agency of the Company and see exactly what it will do.

California Sunday Trains.

The through Pacific Express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and all Far West points, will leave Chicago, Sunday, Nov. 2, at 10:15 a. m., via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, stopping at all regular stations on main line. Tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, or Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

Mothers with their Boys

Will now find at Nuttings, Nos. 184 and 186 State-st., suitable accommodations and a stock equal to every demand. A parlor has been fitted up for their especial benefit, and the new shapes and shades for boys' and children's dress and school service are very stylish, and the prices always low. Nos. 184 and 186 State-st., opposite the Palmer House.

RAILROAD NEWS.

A General Onslaught On the Ticket-Scalpers.

Reduction of Wages—Conductors and Engineers Next.

A Through Sleeping-Car from Chicago to Washington, D. C.—Changes of Time.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents, at their Conventions in this city, held Oct. 14 and 28, adopted resolutions to prohibit ticket agents from selling tickets that were not furnished to them by their respective general offices. The resolutions, which will be carried into effect from this date, have now been published, and read as follows:

OCT. 14, 1873—*Resolved*, That instructions be issued to each office of our respective lines in this city, that from and after Nov. 1, 1873, they shall not be allowed to buy, sell, or exchange any ticket not furnished them from the General Ticket Office of his road.

OCT. 28, 1873—*Resolved*, That no passenger agent, solicitor, or runner in the employ of the railway lines represented in this Association, shall be allowed to purchase, sell, exchange, or deal in any railway or steamship tickets; any violation of this resolution shall be considered sufficient cause for discharge.

Resolved, That so much of the proceedings as relates to agents or employes dealing in tickets be printed, with the signatures of the constituent members of the Association, and twenty-five copies be furnished each road.

W. C. CLELAND,
P., Ft. W. & C., and P., C. & St. L. R. R.'s;
F. E. MORSE,
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad;
H. C. WENTWORTH,
Michigan Central Railroad;
E. ST. JOHN,
C., R. I. & P. Railroad;
W. A. THRALL,
Chicago & Northwestern Railway;
SAM POWELL,
C., B. & Q. Railroad;
J. CHARLTON,
Chicago & Alton Railroad;
W. P. JOHNSON,
Illinois Central Railroad;
A. V. H. CARPENTER,
C., M. & St. P. Railroad;
E. GALLUP,
Kankakee Line;
C. B. MANSFIELD,
C., D. & V. Railroad;
G. H. DANIELS,
Chicago & Pacific Railroad.

It is expected that the enforcement of these resolutions will do away with the obnoxious ticket-scalping system, which has previously been described in these columns, whereby an agent can purchase tickets at St. Louis for New York, tear off the coupons, and sell them separately, thereby making, including the commission, on a single ticket to New York, from $8 to $12.

The General Railroad Managers, who meet at the Pacific Hotel next Monday, will undoubtedly follow up this good work, and abolish commissions entirely.

CUTTING DOWN WAGES.

When the announcement was made in THE TRIBUNE that the St. Louis roads had reduced the salaries of their employes on the 15th of October, and that the Chicago roads would follow their example and reduce the salaries of their forces from 8 to 10 per cent, the prediction was made that a still further reduction might have to be announced before the lapse of many days. This prediction has already been verified by the receipt of the following circular, which has been issued in addition to the circular published day before yesterday by the General Superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30, 1873.—General Order No. 11.—Owing to the unsettled financial condition of the country, it becomes necessary to make the following reduction (all other persons having been reduced). On and after Nov. 1, 1873, and until further notice, the wages of the engineers will be reduced 10 per cent.; of freight conductors, 10 per cent.; of firemen, 5 per cent.; of freight brakemen, 5 per cent.

A. A. TALMAGE, Gen'l Supt.

The above circular has been sent to the General Superintendents of all the railroads in this city, with a private note requesting them to reduce the wages of their employes to the same figure. Several Superintendents have declared their intention to accept the advice and reduce the pay of their engineers and conductors also.

DISCRIMINATION.

We have made diligent inquiry of all the railroad officials with whom we could come in contact in a day's journey among the general offices, as to the truth of the recent telegram from Quincy, concerning discrimination by railroads against freights seeking Chicago. That dispatch contains the following words:

The Commissioners stated that the railroads were discriminating against Chicago and the larger cities, in order to make the law odious, and thus influence the action of their delegates in the Legislature to effect its repeal.

It is probable that the telegram inadvertently misstates the Railroad Commissioners. The real truth is that all the railroads have labored faithfully to maintain and to increase the commerce of Chicago. The rate from Quincy is made by the law and the Railroad Commissioners. Before the law and the Commissioners were born, the Mississippi River was a competitor for Quincy freights to St. Louis and to underbid that natural monopolist of Quincy's carrying trade, the railroads put down the rates to Chicago, which was the longest haul, so that Quincy's trade was enticed to Chicago. But the law and Commissioners together have abolished competition between the railroads and the river by making an inflexible rule of rates. Instead of railroads endeavoring to make the law odious, it is quite possible that the Railroad Commissioners are endeavoring to make railroads "odious."

THE LOUISIANA BRIDGE.

The railroad bridge over the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo., which the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has been constructing for the last two years, will be completed by the 15th of next month. The structure, when completed, will have cost the Company over $1,000,000, and will bear comparison with the best railroad bridges in the country. There will be eleven spans: two draw, each 200 feet in clear; one raft span 250 feet; one 200 feet; and seven 160 feet each. The superstructure, of iron, is built by the Kellogg Bridge Company, of Buffalo, and the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh. The west approach has a bridge over Noix Creek, 120 feet span, on stone abutments. It extends 500 feet into the river, constructed of heavy embankments and rip-rap walls. The east approach is built out 1,200 feet into the river with similar embankments. On the bridge proper 5,000 cubic yards masonry, 45 yards rip-rap, 180,000 yards earth in embankment, and 5,000 piles will be used in the sub-structure. The masonry rests on timber foundations sunk four feet below lowest water. The pivot pier, of solid stone-work, is almost round; diameter 42 feet at base and 40 feet at top. It contains 1,200 cubic yards of solid stone, which was put up in the short space of twelve days. It is underlaid with 121,000 feet of square timber; 15,000 pounds drift-bolts were used, and it rests upon 200 piles. Two rest piers, 200 feet from the pivot pier, of oak and filled with rip-rap, will support the end of the draw when turned. A break crib, of oak, filled with stone and sheathed with iron, will be placed above the upper rest pier. Two floats, each 200 feet long, of wood and iron, whose ends fit into grooves in the corners of the pivot pier, will rise and fall with the water, to keep out boats, rafts, and heavy drift.

THROUGH TO WASHINGTON.

Yesterday afternoon the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company commenced running the first through sleeping-car between Chicago and Washington. It was attached to the 5:15 train, and will leave at that hour regularly hereafter. This will be a decided relief to passengers, who have hitherto been obliged to make changes while journeying through Pennsylvania and Maryland.

NEW TIME-TABLES.

Next Monday new time-tables for the winter will go into effect on most of the railroads in this city. The changes will be found in our advertising columns.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The sailors coming into this port have struck for $2.50 per day. They have been getting $2.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held at that institution this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The Rev. J. W. Goodspeed will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day. The subject will be the Sunday-school lesson for the following Sabbath.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for the repairs and alterations in the Union Park Police Station to John H. Donlin for $3,989.

A newly-formed South Side Society gave an entertainment at Plymouth Church on Thursday evening for the benefit of the "Foundlings' Home. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the handsome sum of $200 was realized.

The ladies of Trinity Episcopal Church wish to return thanks for the exceedingly liberal patronage bestowed upon their lunches at No. 172 Madison street. The attendance yesterday was so great that they were unable to meet all the demands upon them, but they have made such provision for the future that they will be abundance of everything and to spare.

The alarm of fire at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, from Box 352, was caused by the discovery of flames in a two-story frame building No. 394 South Halsted street, occupied by Mrs. Flavin. Loss, $550; insured in the Brewers', of Milwaukee.

Francis Graham, Annie Wall, Mollie Jones, alias Tracy, and Nellie King are three miserable white women, who were each fined $50 and costs yesterday for being the acknowledged paramours of negroes. This fine will keep them in the Bridewell for the next three months.

John Griffin is an old vagrant who says he has no bed in which to sleep, and that he can't be sure one day that he will have a meal on the next. Scully kindly furnished him with a bed, food, and drink, till the "Spring time has come" at the Bridewell.

J. B. Schulenberg was arrested about three weeks ago, charged with forgery. He was examined before a Police Magistrate, and in course of time indicted by the Grand Jury. Yesterday was the day set for his trial in the Criminal Court, but no prosecuting witness appearing, he was acquitted.

The marine insurance men of this and other lake ports are considerably troubled over the unusually early advent of severe weather, which makes their peculiar class of risks none of the safest. It is rumored that many of them are endeavoring to make compromises with the ship-owners by paying from 15 to 25 per cent on the amount of insurance for the privilege of cancelling the policies.

The fair which has been in progress at St. Bridget's Church for some evenings past will terminate on Monday night, when the popular candidates for the gold-headed cane, silver set, and gold watch will be awarded their prizes. The voting has been very spirited all along, and Messrs. O'Hara, Colvin, and Tracy appear to be the favorites.

The annual session of the Cook County Teachers' Institute will be held in the public school building at Blue Island on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Nov. 6, 7, and 8. A good programme has been arranged, and the meeting promises to be one of unusual interest. There will probably be a full attendance of the teachers of the county. The people of Blue Island promise to entertain all who will come.

Kittie Thompson is a very prepossessing-looking girl, but sweet 16, yet she is fully 50 years old in vice. Yesterday she was taken before Banyon, charged with leading a life of shame, and she abused her father and mother in a most shameful manner, and admitted all charged against her. She was sent to Bridewell for two months, but she is fast going to destruction.

Mary Coffeo is an old acquaintance at all police courts, but especially does she like the sidewalks of the West Side, as places most suitable to get drunk and lie upon till some ministering angel, with a star and club, picks her up and gently places her in the lockup. She was yesterday sent by Scully to the Bridewell for six months.

A meeting of ladies was held in the lecture-room of the Christian Union yesterday, to consider the best methods of helping the young people of Chicago during the coming winter. Prof. Joseph Haven occupied the chair. The Rev. C. W. Wendte, on behalf of the Union Board of Government, presented certain statements concerning the need for labor in this field. After an animated discussion, it was decided to hold another meeting next Wednesday at 4:30 p. m., when, it is hoped, definite measures will be taken to organize committees for relief, culture, and reform. All ladies are invited to attend.

It is very probable that Emmett Culbreth, the young man who was arrested last Tuesday on the charge of obtaining money upon worthless checks, is just what he was thought to be,—a swindler,—the retraction in the newspapers of yesterday morning to the contrary notwithstanding. On Thursday evening he called around at this office, and made such a plausable statement of the irregularities of which he is accused, that it was thought that the gratuitous notice he received in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday did him injustice, and should be retracted. It has since been learned, however, that Culbreth, while confined at the Central Station, confessed to having swindled Bishop & Barnes, by giving them worthless checks, and not them only, but several other firms, among them Rodden & Hamilton. This sharp young man told this with tears in his eyes, and said he wouldn't do it any more. Now that his victims do not see fit to take the trouble of prosecuting him, he thinks he can hoodwink people, by putting on a bold face and denying that he ever cheated them. The young man will fail. His character is too well established in this city for him to succeed in deceiving people about it.

The instituting of Eintracht Lodge, No. 531, I. O. O. F., took place on Wednesday evening last at the Hall, No. 376 West Twelfth street. P. G. M. J. Ward Ellis performed the ceremonies of instituting the officers, assisted by the following brethren: P. G. M. J. C. Smith; Judge J. G. Rogers, P. G. M.; D. L. Shorey, P. G. R.; R. H. Jordon, P. D. G. M.; S. Willard, P. G. R.; J. P. Foss, P. G. R.; A. G. Lull, P. G. R.; and C. B. Hefter, Grand Marshal of Illinois. The following officers were duly installed for the current term: P. Maas, N. G.; C. J. Pausinsky, V. G.; C. Broider, R. S.; H. Fustenberg, P. S.; A. Koehn, T.,—after which several of the distinguished members of the Order present made neat and appropriate speeches. J. Ward Ellis, on behalf of the new lodge, presented P. D. G. M. Jordon with a beautiful and highly ornamented official regalia, as an evidence of the appreciation of the lodge for the interest taken by him in its formation. P. G. M. J. C. Smith, of Galena, presented P. G. M. J. Ward Ellis, in the name of Eintracht Lodge, with an elegant and costly cigar-holder. The company then adjourned to a sumptuous repast prepared by the new lodge, and an hour or two was spent in social enjoyment.

THE CEDAR RAPIDS ACCIDENT.

Further Particulars of the Killing of Mr. Watkins—The Funeral to Take Place at Aurora This Afternoon.

From parties who were on the train when the accident near Cedar Rapids occurred, on Thursday morning, we learn that when the train stopped the conductor was engaged in an animated conversation with an army officer. At first he thought they had reached the water-tank just west of Cedar Rapids. Looking out of the window to confirm his supposition, he discovered they were out upon the prairie, whereupon he called to the brakeman, and asked him why he had not gone back with the red lantern to signal the freight train which they had passed at Normal, 15 miles west of Cedar Rapids. The customary red light was on the rear end of the last car; but the train had stopped at the bottom of a steep grade, and as the line from this hollow was an up grade, the disabled engine could not carry the train up the incline. The brakeman ran back until he met the advancing freight, whose engineer immediately whistled "down brakes," and reversed his engine. But his faithful efforts were unavailing, as the heavily laden train was already on the down grade, and the rails were as slippery as ice with the fallen snow and rain. Reaching for sand to increase the reverse action of the brakes, he found his supply gone. At the moment of the concussion he could not, however, have been running fast, else the enormous freight engine would have plowed through the officers' car and split it open. As it was, the tender of the freight engine, being reversed, telescoped into the forward freight car, while one of the rear doors of the officers' car (there being three at that end) was comparatively uninjured.

Mr. Watkins, the unfortunate Division Superintendent, heard the ominous whistle of the freight engine, and, comprehending the situation, instantly ran forward through the officers' car, crying, "Get out of here! get out of here!" The officers, being undressed and asleep, were awakened by the shout, and, looking out, thought at first that Watkins was chasing some thief out of the car. The glaring head-light of the advancing locomotive soon dispelled this idea. Mr. Johnson, Chief-Engineer, sprang after Mr. Watkins, and Mr. Keep, President, followed as quickly as he could make his way. When the shock came, Mr. Johnson swung aside, near the door, inside the car, and received only a few scratches. Both he and the President forced their way into the forward Pullman car. Returning, as soon as a light could be procured, they saw the fatal position of Watkins. He had reached the second or third step of the platform, and is believed either to have been deliberating whether or no to jump, or else to have swung out and looked back to see how near the freight was, when the crash came, and caught him in the death grip. The upper half of the man was entirely unhurt, and at no time, not even after death, was his countenance marred or painful to view. The platform of the officers' car overlapped that of the forward Pullman, and the broken fragments of iron and wood interlocked him so fast that nearly four hours elapsed before the body could be extricated. Directly after the accident, in the darkness he exclaimed, "Can't you help me out?" And, in reply to an inquiry if he was hurt, he said, "Yes, I'm badly hurt!" Within five minutes he became insensible, although he breathed for ten minutes longer.

The other occupants escaped unhurt. Col. Howe, General Manager, and W. H. Ferry, Esq., Director, did not leave their berths until after the collision. Mr. Hughitt, General Superintendent, stopped at the wreck to assist in extricating the remains, and accompanied them to Clinton during the afternoon, where he and the Chief Engineer remained over night to arrange for the funeral, which will take place at Aurora this afternoon. As an example of the amenities exchanged between railway companies, we may mention that the C., B. & Q. Company furnish free transportation from Turner Junction to Aurora and return, for the mourners and friends, and sympathize sincerely in the common loss of a good and faithful servant.

PERCENTAGE FOR REDEMPTION.

At the request of the Comptroller, the Council Finance Committee, yesterday, fixed the following rates of percentage for the redemption of property sold for taxes. The law gives the power to impose a tax of 25 per cent immediately, but it will be seen by the following table that the Committee took the prevailing financial complications into consideration, and made generous reductions:

Taxes of 1872.	*Per cent.*
To Nov. 10, 1873	2½
From Nov. 10 to Dec. 1, 1873	5
From Dec. 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	7½
From Jan. 1, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1874	10
After which	25
Taxes of 1869, 1870, and 1871:	
To Nov. 15, 1873	10
From Nov. 15, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	15
From Jan. 1, 1874	25

The Committee adjourned.

RUBBER COATED IRON TUBE.

PASCAL IRON WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. — TASKER IRON WORKS, NEW CASTLE, DEL.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,

VULCANIZED

RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE.

WORKS AND OFFICE, Fifth & Tasker-sts, Phila. — WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE, No. 15 Gold-st., New York.
Office 29 Pemberton Square, BOSTON, MASS. — Warehouse and Office, TITUSVILLE, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, June, 1873.

We desire to call the special attention of the public to VULCANIZED RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE. Also, all the various Fittings required in connection with same, under FINLEY'S Patent, which we have been testing with entire success for the past two years, and are now ready to place on the market, thoroughly satisfied that wherever it may be introduced for the passage of natural waters, either hot or cold, its merits will be acknowledged over either Galvanized Iron or Lead Tubes, which are now extensively used for such purpose, and to which, in many localities, decided prejudice exists. The absolute indestructibility of Vulcanized Rubber—also its purity for the purpose to which we adapt it, is so well known that comment is unnecessary.

We append a letter from the celebrated Chemists, BOOTH & GARRETT, who have been kind enough to test the article for us.

The price will be the same as for galvanized iron tube and fittings, subject to the most liberal trade discounts.

We are also prepared to supply "tongs" designed especially for this article, so that it can be screwed up to its place without injuring the coating.

Asking your orders, Respectfully,
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

JAMES C. BOOTH. — THOMAS H. GARRETT.
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Laboratory for Practical and Analytical Chemistry, 919 and 921 Chest-st.,
Rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth-st., below Market.
Established in 1836.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1873.

Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia.

DEAR SIRS: We have made a careful examination of your rubber-coated iron pipe, in order to determine its resistance to heat and cold, to steam, natural waters, and have even extended our researches to acids, alkali, and burning gas. We may mention that the coating is a similar compound to that constituting gums for holding artificial teeth, except that yours contains no mercury.

It will bear a high degree of heat, over 300° Fahrenheit, as might be inferred from its having been prepared at above 300°; it was not affected by boiling for several hours in Schuylkill water. City gas passed through it for about three days appeared to have no effect on it.

The rubber coating resisted firmly carbonic acid water, moderately dilute sulphuric and muriatic acids, and caustic potash solution. Solutions of neutral salts have no action on it.

Since the rubber coating exhibited such firm resistance to acid, alkali, salt, and heat, it is clear that it will offer a still stronger resistance to all natural waters, in which some of the above ingredients are found in a less exaggerated, i. e. in a more dilute state.

In fine, we congratulate you for finding a coating for iron tubes, and articles of iron generally, which is so unusually resistant to any of the usual agents of the chemist, and to those ordinary agents which do affect iron coated with other materials, in a greater or less degree. Respectfully yours, BOOTH & GARRETT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Immense Success of Ditson & Co.'s New Collection of Organ Music, entitled

"THE ORGAN AT HOME."

No Musical Home Complete without it, for it contains over 200 selections of the most popular music of the day, well arranged for the Reed, Parlor, or Pipe Organ. Contains everything which is so-called "popular"—Melodies of the day, marches, waltzes, voluntaries, variations, transcriptions of the best sacred airs, gems of Handel, Mozart, Schumann, &c.; in fact, the best of all music from Beethoven's Adagios to Strauss' Danube Waltz. FIRST edition sold in two weeks after publication, and FOURTH now ready! Price, $2.50 Boards; $3 Cloth.

Unparalleled Success of Ditson & Co.'s

GEMS OF STRAUSS,

Which contains literally the gems of Strauss' Waltzes, Mazurkas, &c., and is to-day the most popular music book in America—over 20,000 copies having been sold in 6 months. Price, $2.50; in Cloth, $3.

Great Sale of

THE STANDARD.

This great Church Music Book, by L. O. Emerson and H. R. Palmer, has double the merit, and is likely to have double the sale, of common books by one composer. The works of either gentleman have sold by the Hundred Thousand, and the STANDARD will continue to be called for until every Choir, Singing Class, and Convention are supplied. Price, $1.50.

PUBLISHED BY
Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co.,
711 Broadway, New York.
LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

On October 1 was Published

The New Quarterly Magazine. Price, 2s. 6d.

A High Class Literary and Social Periodical. The Largest Magazine Published. Two or more complete Stories, by Eminent Writers, in each Number. Authentic Works of Travel and Biography, and Articles on Topics of General Interest. Contents of First Number: Travels in Portugal—Our Next War—Olivia Tempest, a Novel; by John Dangerfield, author of "Grace Tolmar"—Rabelais: a Critical Biography—A Spiritualistic Seance—Horses and Riders—Giulio Vescona: a Tale.

Annual Subscription, payable in advance, $1.75; post free to any part of the United States and Canadas.

London: WARD, LOCK & TYLER, Paternoster Row.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHIPPERS

OF

Grain, Dressed Hogs, and Country Produce,

Who desire to consign their property to a prompt, safe, and reliable Commission House, should correspond with McWILLIAMS & CO., 159 South Water-st.

Shipping Tags furnished on application.
Reliable market quotations furnished twice a week to customers.
REFER TO: Any old-established House in Chicago.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

ONE WEEK ONLY,

Commencing Wednesday Evening, Oct. 29.

Positively the last appearance in this city, prior to their return to Japan, of the

GREAT ROYAL YEDDO

JAPANESE TROUPE,

Consisting of sixteen Star Artists from the Imperial Theatre, Yeddo. The only company which has had the honor of appearing before the Mikado, the present Monarch of Japan. Price of admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 75 cts. Seats can be secured at the Box Office of Hall three days in advance. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock. Saturday, Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock.

J. C. BARCUS, Manager.
CHAS. H. READ, Gen'l Agent.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

This afternoon and night positively last two performances of Anna Cora Mowatt's beautiful Play of contemporaneous society, entitled

FASHION;

OR, LIFE IN NEW YORK.

With beautiful mountings and a superb cast.
Monday, Nov. 3, an entirely new and original American Society Drama, by Fred Marsden, Esq., entitled CLOUDS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS. SATURDAY MATINEE.

MISS NEILSON

Will appear as PAULINE in Bulwer's Play,

THE LADY OF LYONS.

CLAUDE MELNOTTE .... MR. J. O'NEIL.
Monday, MISS NEILSON as ROSALIND.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels,

Fourth week of the Extravaganza of

FUNNY MOKES IN A FOG.

Poetry of Motion—Newcomb, Mackin, and Wilson. Matrimony: Master G. Davenport in German Specialties. May's Heard the News. Woman's Suffrage. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
Look out for Ed Marble's Local Burlesque of GUY MANEUVERING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To-night Grand Double Bill and last night of CARLOTTA LECLERCQ.

MASKS AND FACES,

AND

CAPTAIN KYD, The Bold Buccaneer.

This afternoon—AS YOU LIKE IT.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
Corner Halsted and Harrison-sts.

LAST NIGHTS OF CHARLES McEVOY'S

ORIGINAL HIBERNICON,

And new Comedy, entitled the BANTRY BOY. Matinee at 2 o'clock. Admission to Matinee, 25 cts.; Children, 10 cts.

GLOBE.

This afternoon 2¼, evening at 8 o'clock.

J. J. WALLACE.

George Francis Train, in ERIN-A-CHORRA.
Monday—AMY STONE.

GENERAL NOTICE.

RICHARD HIMSELF AGAIN.

DICK YATES, having located himself at 186 East Madison-st., wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he will open at 11 a. m., Nov. 1, with a fine lunch, to be continued through the day and evening. Also a choice assortment of Liquors and Cigars on hand. Very respectfully, DICK YATES and DICK IRVIN.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,

BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE .... Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River:
Egypt .... Nov. 1 | Italy .... Nov. 22
Greece .... Nov. 8 | France .... Nov. 29
Spain .... Nov. 15 | Egypt .... Dec. 6
For London (direct) .... Holland, Nov. 8.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets at $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:
GEORGIA .... Wednesday, Nov. 12.
PENNSYLVANIA .... Wednesday, Nov. 26.
VIRGINIA .... Wednesday, Dec. 10.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 80 Clark-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow. Tri-weekly to and from Quebec (Portland in winter). Also, fortnightly to and from Baltimore, calling at Queenstown, Halifax, and Norfolk.

For passage, freight, or any information, apply to
ALLAN & CO., Agents,
72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
92 and 94 Lake-st., Western Agents.

MEDICAL.

Asthma and Bronchitis effectually relieved by the use of Datura Tatula, for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so, when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. McVeagh. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Genl. Alexander. Sold as tobacco, in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastiles for inhalation in boxes; by Savory & Moore, 143 New Bond street, London; and all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States and Canada.

AVOID QUACK DOCTORS

ENCLOSE STAMP FOR CIRCULAR.

Address LAWSON & CO., 141 South Seventh-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.

TO PHYSICIANS.

The undersigned, desirous of changing his residence, offers a splendid opening to a thorough and active physician. Would want to sell a splendid house, with everything complete, library and medicines. Has a paying practice of $4,000 per year, in a beautiful town of 3,000 inhabitants, with the advantages of 3 railroads, churches, schools, &c.; in a word, all to make a home delightful. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, and upon time to suit purchaser. For any information address Dr. R. G. ALLEN, Washington, Ill.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:20a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:20 a. m.	‡ 5:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:40 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Ottawa & Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Texas Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 10:15 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	*10:45 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route.—A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:30 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 1:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	*‡8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:50 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 9:45 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

PENS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S

STEEL PENS.

Special attention called to the well-known numbers,

505—75—28—20 & 22.

Factory, Mt. Vernon; Office, 75 John-st., N. Y.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

DR. STONE,

113 W. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks—free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book, Illustrated, 50 cents.

Mathey Caylus' Capsules,

Used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York and London, have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing. Manufactured by CLIN & CIE, 51 Rue Racine, Paris. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

DR. A. G. OLIN, 252 Wabash-av.,

the oldest and longest established physician in the city, in the treatment of private and urinary diseases, seminal weakness, the result of early indiscretions, and lost manhood permanently cured. His late work explaining who may marry, free of charge.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly......... 6.00 | Weekly.......... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fashion; or, Life in New York." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "The Lady of Lyons." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Carlotta LeClercq. Afternoon and evening. Afternoon: "As You Like It." Evening: "Masks and Faces" and "Capt. Kyd."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Funny Mokes in a Fog." Minstrelsy and comicalities. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of J. J. Wallace. "Erin A-Gherra." Afternoon and evening.

HALSTED STREET OPERA-HOUSE—Halsted street, corner Harrison. MacEvoy's "Hibernicon." Afternoon and evening.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. The Royal Yeddo Japanese Troupe. Afternoon and evening.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.—MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is an excellent article for all diseases of children.

TO CONSUMPTIVES—MANY HAVE BEEN HAPPY to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by druggists generally.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, November 1, 1873.

The President has officially contradicted the statement sent in the forenoon dispatches yesterday, that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to resign to make room for ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York.

The appropriations for the expenses of New York City for 1874 are $25,500,000, an increase of nearly $7,000,000 over those of the present year. The county appropriations are $13,400,000, an increase of $3,000,000. The total appropriation, $38,900,000, does not show a disposition to practice the economy which has been preached so much of late in that city.

Washington rumor says that Secretary Richardson will soon resign, and that ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York, will become Secretary of the Treasury. If this step is taken, it will still be competent for Congress to impeach Mr. Richardson for depositing the public funds, without security, in a rotten bank just across the street from the Treasury building.

The German organ of the Hesingites prints, in colossal type and in several parts of the paper, the following announcement: "The Headquarters of the People's Party are open every evening till 9 o'clock, *and also the Criminal Court.*" The information was intended for the benefit of the unnaturalized, but it might also be made useful for a good many of the naturalized in the Hesing party.

Germany is now as thoroughly united as she was when the French war summoned her children to arms from the Baltic to the Alps, from the Rhine to the Memel, says Herr Hesing in his last campaign circular. We don't think she is quite so thoroughly united, but if she is, the French, Irish, and Scandinavians will possibly take a different view of the local political situation from that enjoyed by Herr Hesing.

Sixteen foreign life-insurance agencies are in trouble in Dubuque, Ia., for conducting their business contrary to the provisions of the laws of the State. Suits have been brought against them, aggregating a penalty of $217,000. If the charges against them are true, they will contribute very materially to aid the cause of education in Iowa, as three-fourths of the penalty goes to the School Fund.

A morning newspaper which devoted three weeks of sturdy effort to convince the public that the Citizens' Union ticket is a TRIBUNE ticket, is now striving to persuade them that it is not a TRIBUNE ticket. The importance of knowing whether it is or isn't a TRIBUNE ticket is so vast, in the estimation of this newspaper, that nothing can be done and no positions taken till that question is settled.

Eclecticism received a new inspiration yesterday, and produced a fresh ticket. The medicine for Eclectics now is Clarkson for Judge instead of Moore, and Jamieson for City Attorney instead of Turner. One hundred thousand Eclectic tickets are vociferously called for. Money to pay for the printing will be contributed by Dr. Storey. Two hundred and forty Eclectic physicians will be at the polls to furnish the tickets to anxious voters.

The differences between the Dakota Southern Railroad Company and Yankton County, which have been pending in the courts for a long time, and out of which grew the murder of Gen. McCook by Wintermute, have finally been settled in favor of the Company. The injunction restraining the latter from negotiating its mortgage-bonds having been removed, the Company will now commence erecting the railroad buildings at Yankton.

The Land Office Department at Washington has made up its books for the year, showing the disposal of 13,030,606 acres of the public lands, as compared with 11,864,975 last year,—an increase of 1,165,631 acres. The cash receipts were $3,408,515. The principal items in this account are 6,083,356 acres certified to railroads, or almost one-half the entire amount; 3,793,976 acres to homesteads; 1,626,266 acres in cash sales, and 653,446 acres located with Agricultural College scrip.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, but at a lower range of prices, in sympathy with the Eastern financial troubles. Mess pork was dull, and 10@35c per barrel lower, at $11.75@11.87½ cash, and $11.40@11.45 seller December. Lard was quiet, and ⅛c lower, at 6⅞@7c cash, and 6¾@6⅞c seller December. Meats were dull and unchanged at 5¼@6c for short ribs, 6@6¼c for short clear, and 8½@9c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were inactive, and nominally ½@1c lower, at 88@88½c per gallon. Lake freights were less active and easier, at 6½c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was very active on export account, at yesterday's decline. Wheat was more active, and 1c lower, closing firm at 99½c cash, and $1.00⅝@1.00¾ seller December. Corn was less active, and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 36@36½c cash, and 37⅝c seller December. Oats were dull, and 1c lower, closing at 29½c cash, and 30½c seller December. Rye was more active and firmer, closing at 61c. Barley was quiet and a shade easier, closing at $1.24 for No. 2, and 92@93c for No. 3. Hogs were active at Thursday's decline, with sales chiefly at $3.65@3.85. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and unchanged.

Will the Cincinnati *Gazette* please explain (1) whether it is dissatisfied with the smallness of the amount of money contributed by Chicago to the Memphis Relief Fund; or (2) whether it is displeased because a portion of the gross amount was taken from the Chicago Relief Society's funds; or (3) whether it is aggravated because more money was not taken from the latter fund? From an attentive reading of the querulous article in the *Gazette*, we fail to discover which of the three points above-mentioned constitutes Chicago's offense.

Commodore Vanderbilt is in the trough of the sea. Every time he comes up to the top with his cargo of watered stocks, the outsiders pitch their small loads on him. Then he goes down again. This process has been going on for some weeks. Yesterday he took a fearful lurch and every timber in his craft shivered. Western Union went down to 45⅛, New York Central to 80⅛, Lake Shore to 58⅛, and Union Pacific to 15. Northwestern common touched 30, the lowest price it ever sold for. This stock is now 5 cents lower than when Henry Keep picked it up, seven years ago.

The Kendall County (Ill.) *Record* is in a great stew about the Iowa election, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the Farmers' Movement, etc., etc. It seeks to persuade the agricultural voters that if the farmers' ticket is elected, the result will be scored as a Democratic victory, notwithstanding there is no Democratic ticket in the field, and nothing to make one out of. If our memory serves us aright, the last vote of Kendall County stood about in this wise: Grant 1,613, Greeley 369, or about five to one in favor of the Republican party. If the regular ticket is now in danger, as the *Record's* nervousness would seem to imply, there must be a heavy gale blowing through the State.

Commissions *in blank*, signed by Daniel O'Hara, appointing the lucky holder or finder to the office of Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County, with all the powers and responsibilities appertaining thereto, were issued liberally at the Hesing headquarters yesterday. And that was not all. Each of these commissions had a blank affidavit attached, signed by Daniel O'Hara, certifying that —— —— appeared before him and made oath that he would "in all things faithfully, honestly, and impartially perform the duties of my said office of Deputy Clerk, according to the best of my understanding and ability;" also that he (the supposed swearer) had never fought a duel, nor sent nor accepted a challenge to fight a duel, nor been a second in a duel, etc., etc., "*so help me God.*" One of these precious documents, bearing the seal of the Court, fell into the hands of a TRIBUNE reporter. It was, of course, competent for him to fill his own name into the blank, and then go before the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, and have the Clerk of the Criminal Court indicted for falsely certifying to an affidavit. Probably Mr. O'Hara thought this was as legal as the naturalization business now going on.

A sample of the kind of campaign which the Hesingites are making was furnished in the Eighteenth Ward night before last. A meeting had been called of the Law-and-Order citizens in a Scandinavian hall. After one speaker had concluded his address, the room was invaded by the Hesing-O'Hara roughs, who endeavored to put down the speakers that followed with hooting, howling, cursing, blackguarding, and stamping. As this process was not quite rapid enough to suit them, the blackguards selected the weakest man among the speakers, Mr. Brockway, a one-legged soldier, dragged him from the platform, maltreated him, and then broke up the meeting. It is possible that the roughs, blackguards, shoulder-hitters, gamblers, thieves, knucks, and bullies in the employ of the Hesing-O'Hara faction may overcome a peaceable gathering of citizens of a smaller number, though it is a scandal and disgrace to our city that it should be so; but they cannot overcome the respectability of Chicago at the polls, and much less now than before. The outrage committed in the Eighteenth Ward is an indication of what is likely to be attempted at the voting-places next Tuesday, and it should serve as a warning to the police authorities to furnish ample protection to peaceable citizen voters.

The financial situation gathers gloom with each succeeding day, and the latest intelligence from the condition of the Spragues does not afford much room for hope that it will soon improve. Their notes went to protest yesterday in Providence, and the meeting of bank officers adjourned for another session to-day without reaching any definite result, although it is intimated that some sort of trusteeship plan will be adopted. The Franklin and Cranston Banks (Savings) seem to be hopelessly crippled, but it is asserted that the capital of the Providence banks will not be impaired, except, perhaps, the First, Second, and Globe National, known as the Sprague banks. The following facts will enable our readers to understand the position of these banks, in their relations to the Spragues: William Sprague is President of the Globe, its capital $600,000; Amasa Sprague, of the First National, capital $600,000; and Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor of Providence, of Second National, capital $500,000. The aggregate surplus of these banks is about $400,000, the Globe having $125,000, the First National $200,000, and the Second National $180,000. These banks hold Hoyt, Sprague & Co.'s acceptances, drawn by the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, indorsed by A. & W. Sprague, to the amount of $1,715,000; the whole capital of each being invested in these acceptances. The remainder of the loans of these banks is distributed in notes of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, other corporations, business firms, and individuals. The total amount of the loan is $2,500,000. There is no later intelligence from the Hoyt, Sprague & Co. suspension except the announcement that their woolen mills at Oswego Falls, N. Y., closed yesterday, which will create no surprise. The general feeling at the East is one of dismal foreboding, as will be seen by the dispatches from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other manufacturing centres, in which all business, both wholesale and retail, is seriously affected. The meeting of the Bank Presidents of New York to-day will decide whether the suspension of the great house of Claflin & Co. will hasten the impending crash. The gravity of the situation of this firm is evidenced by the fact that it has had to summon the banks together for consultation as to the ways and means of escaping from its embarrassments. It is is probable that to-day will decide the condition both of the Spragues and Claflins.

Mr. Hesing now says that, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Gage has paid over $130,000 interest to the city for three years of his administration, he has nevertheless retained enough for himself to yield him twice as much as any former City Treasurer made out of the office. Mr. Hesing also claims that THE TRIBUNE has no answer to this. He is mistaken; we have several answers, any one of which disposes of the matter: 1. We do not believe Mr. Hesing's mere assertion, and are well satisfied that he cannot prove it. 2. Even if it were so, Mr. Gage has still paid $130,000 to the tax-payers, which he had the lawful right to keep for himself, and which is just $130,000 more than all of Mr. Hesing's City Treasurers have paid. 3. When Mr. Gage proposed to give the city the direct custody of its funds with all the interest, and simply take charge of the accounts for a salary, the Common Council refused either to release him from his bonds or to give him anything for clerk hire, but insisted that he must handle the money as he pleased, and that he and his bondsmen must be responsible to the city for it. Notwithstanding the fact that he has been relieved of none of the responsibility, Mr. Gage has paid over $130,000 to the city in three years, which was his in the eyes of the law and by the precedent established by all of Mr. Hesing's City Treasurers. We believe that this is a tolerably complete answer to Mr. Hesing's objections to Mr. Gage's having paid over $130,000. Will Mr. Hesing now explain why it is that, as a high-minded, public-spirited, and critical citizen, he has drawn more than $85,000 out of the City Treasury without rendering any corresponding service therefor?

TIME FOR ACTION.

There is reason to fear that the Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union Ticket fail to appreciate the energetic labors of their opponents, and are depending too much upon the fact that they actually represent the majority. Of what avail is it that twenty men can outvote ten if fifteen of the twenty do not go to the polls? This Committee and the public generally must understand what they have to contend with, and we now recapitulate some of the opposing forces:

1. The 2,500 saloon-keepers, each man battling for his bread and toddy, and fighting against laws which he claims deprive him of his rights.

2. The 500 other liquor-dealers, who, to aid their customers, the saloon-keepers, give largely of their own money and time.

3. The great bulk of the German population, who have been induced to believe that this election is a war of races, in which they are to fight the "Puritanical American" with the same zeal that their countrymen fought the French.

4. The proprietors of all the breweries, who have joined in this fight on business principles.

5. The breweries of Milwaukee and Cincinnati, which have contributed to help defeat the Americans of Chicago.

6. The gamblers and their runners, and the pimps and ruffians, the saloon-bummers and indicted Aldermen, the Hugh Reeds and McGraths, who are opposed to all law, and who demand a police that will not interfere with their trades.

7. Wilbur F. Storey and his Eclectic ticket.

8. The naturalization-mill which turns out 500 Germans daily to put down the "Puritanical Yankees" at the polls next Tuesday. Most of these candidates for citizenship swear that their "first papers" were burned up in the great fire.

Each man in these various forces is an active partisan; each is a committee on his own block to procure registration, and bring men to the polls; each is at work day and night vigorously, doing his work in detail, and with such attention that there is no doubt that on Tuesday next every man in Chicago who can in any manner be induced to vote the Hesing ticket will be at the polls and deposit his vote. In a large majority of the precincts, the Election Inspectors are exclusively Hesingites. With these Germans in their present excited state, it would not be at all surprising if they should take possession of the polls in some places and hold them exclusively throughout the day.

Have the Citizens' Union Committee, or the citizens generally, considered these elements of strength with which they have to contend? Have they made provision to compete with this thorough and effective organization? What steps have they taken in the various wards and precincts to rouse the voters and bring them to the polls? Have they found out how many voters they can depend on in a single precinct? Have they made the least arrangement for hunting up voters and impressing them with the importance of voting on Tuesday to save the city from disorder and ruffianism? This election is to be contested in the enemy's country. The battle-ground where the citizens will have to contend with disorder will be in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards. A Law-and-Order meeting was mobbed in the Eighteenth Ward on Thursday night. In all these wards, an effort will be made to seize the polling-places, and pile up a majority for the Hesing ticket that will overwhelm the rest of the city. By proper efforts against fraud, by proper steps taken to bring out the citizens' vote, the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards can give majorities against Hesing. But it cannot be done unless the people in these wards are enlightened as to the dangers that threaten them. Have the friends of law and order in these wards been seen, organized, and prepared to turn out on election day, or have these wards been abandoned to Hesing and the roughs to do with what they please.

In the other parts of the city, what has been done to get out the vote? Of what avail is it to know that the Fourth, Fifth, and Twelfth Wards can give the Union ticket 2,000 majority each, and the Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth 1,000 each, and other wards in proportion, unless the vote of those wards shall be polled? What has been done to warn the voters there of the peril which hangs over the city? Mr. Hesing and Mike McDonald have left nothing to chance. They think they have organized a victory over the Yankees; they have announced that the election of their ticket will be celebrated as another victory as momentous as that gained by Emperor William over France. Shall there be such a celebration in Chicago? Will the native-born, the Irish, French, Scandinavian, and Bohemian citizens, by their inaction, consent to a Hesing Dictatorship in Chicago.

SEQUEL OF THE HELEN JEWETT MURDER.

The *Staats-Zeitung* of yesterday, after noticing the nomination of Joseph P. Clarkson for Judge of the Superior Court, and sneering at him because he is "the brother of a Protestant Bishop and a pillar of the Church," says:

> Now we believe we know that this pious, respectable man has been implicated in transactions in a certain suit in our Circuit Court (Hill vs. Hoxie) which, if they were made public, would seriously damage his character as a lawyer, a man, and devout Christian. We will not say that these transactions have amounted to the procuring of false testimony, and therefore the subornation of perjury (*Verleitung zum Meineid*), but we believe that there are honorable lawyers who do believe that that which Mr. Clarkson did grazes closely on the legal definition of the offense indicated.

Now, we propose to "make public" the connection which Mr. Clarkson had with the case of *Hill vs. Hoxie*, not merely for the purpose of vindicating him from the slander of the *Staats-Zeitung*, which we believe would be unnecessary, but because the case itself has a romantic interest that warrants the recital.

It is necessary to go back to the time of the murder of Helen Jewett in New York, which occurred in the year 1837, and which still occupies a conspicuous place among the *causes celebres* of American crime. Helen Jewett was a beautiful woman of loose morals and the supposed mistress of Richard P. Robinson, a young man of a good Connecticut family. One night her house was burned down, and Helen Jewett's murdered body was found in the ruins. It was supposed that the house was fired to obliterate all traces of the deed. Robinson was arrested on suspicion and placed on trial for murder. He was befriended in his trouble by Mr. Joseph Hoxie, his employer, then a prominent merchant of New York, and subsequently a member of Congress,—now deceased. Robinson was acquitted. Another indictment was found against him for arson, and Mr. Hoxie and his other friends persuaded him to fly to Texas, which had not then been acquired by the United States. Other parties in the meantime had represented that Robinson had embezzled the funds of Hoxie while in his employ. Robinson denied this, but, grateful for Mr. Hoxie's friendship, he insisted that the latter should take certificates for a half-section of land in Illinois, which Robinson had bought with his own money, and hold them until he had satisfied himself that Robinson's accounts were all right. At all events, this was the theory of Mr. Clarkson's clients in the law-suit. Robinson then went away to Texas, and was never again seen by his former friends and associates. It is supposed that Hoxie, upon a subsequent examination of Robinson's accounts, found them to be correct, for he paid no more attention to the certificates in his possession, and never took any steps to get a patent for the land. The property, which is located in Hyde Park Township, was, up to within a few years, a mere swamp, and of no great value. It was sold for taxes, and bought by J. Y. Scammon. It is probably worth $150,000 at the present time. A few years ago, Mr. George W. Hill, a lawyer of this city, in going over the records, discovered the condition of the property, and concluded that the title was still in Hoxie or his heirs. He went to New York, and procured a quit-claim deed from Mr. Hoxie, then a man 75 years old, along with the original certificates, which were found in an old safe where they had lain some thirty years. After the fire, Mr. Hill commenced proceedings in the Circuit Court of Cook County against Hoxie and others, including Robinson and his heirs, to settle the title in him.

In the meantime, Robinson had died in Texas, and made a will leaving the property to a family named McKay, who had been kind to him in his exile. It came to the knowledge of a Texas lawyer that Hill had commenced suit to bar the Robinson heirs from claiming the property, and he informed the McKay family of it. The McKays employed this lawyer, Roots by name, who wrote to the Second National Bank of this city, asking a reference to a competent solicitor, or to undertake the defense of their claims. The Second National Bank recommended its own lawyer, Mr. Joseph P. Clarkson. Mr. Clarkson's first concern was to ascertain whether the McKay heirs could prove that the transfer of Robinson's certificates of purchase of the Hyde Park property was in the nature of security, and not an absolute conveyance of the fee. It was remembered that Robinson had a sister who had remained faithful to her brother during his trial, and who might have knowledge of his transactions with Hoxie. After considerable search throughout the country, this sister, Mrs. Still by name, was found in St. Louis, where she was a professed spiritualistic medium, though a well-educated woman, and was practicing as a physician and living in very straitened circumstances. When Mrs. Still was found, she told a straight-forward story, alleging that the property had been transferred to secure Mr. Hoxie against any loss that he might incur from Robinson's suspected defalcation. She said that after Robinson's acquittal of the charge of murder, Hoxie, Robinson, and Mrs. Still went to Connecticut. It was here that the transfer was made, immediately before Robinson left for Texas. Mrs. Still has a married daughter living in New York, Mrs. Brooks by name. The McKay heirs, conscious that they had no claim of blood relationship upon Robinson's property, and that his will cut off Mrs. Still and her daughter (his heirs-at-law), promised to give Mrs. Brooks $3,000 and 5 per cent of the value of all the property of Robinson's which they might recover. There was nothing corrupt in this transaction in the eyes of the law, and it was a matter of simple justice in the eyes of humanity. The other side of the case, however, saw the necessity of impeaching Mrs. Still's evidence, and, with the help of the St. Louis Chief of Police, secured the services of a detective to work on Mrs. Still. This man, by feigning sympathy with her spiritualistic practices, ingratiated himself into her confidence, and persuaded her that the McKay heirs did not intend to keep faith with her, nor give her daughter any portion of the money promised. He then suggested to her to offer to sell out to the other side for $2,000 cash. She followed this suggestion. When Mr. Clarkson ascertained that his only witness had been tampered with, and that the other side could now break down the evidence she had previously given, he immediately withdrew from the case. The McKay heirs subsequently abandoned their defense for the same reason, and a decree was entered in favor of Hill. Hill afterwards brought suit in ejectment against Scammon, who was holding under a tax-deed, and secured a judgment in his favor. Mr. Scammon carried the case to the Supreme Court, where it is still pending.

This is the history in substance of the *Hill vs. Hoxie* case and Mr. Clarkson's connection therewith. The only point in it upon which any defamatory matter has ever been found against Mr. Clarkson is that he was knowing to the promise of the McKay heirs that Mrs. Still's daughter, who was Robinson's niece, should have something out of the proceeds of the litigation if it should prove successful; and any lawyer will agree that there was nothing wrong in that. It is proper to add that the theory of Mr. Hill's counsel is that the transfer of the certificates to Mr. Hoxie was a full conveyance, and that the story which Mrs. Still told about the security to indemnify Hoxie for any possible defalcation or embezzlement was trumped up for the occasion. They were not able, however, to shake Mrs. Still's testimony in a cross-examination of two days. But whichever theory of the case may be the correct one makes no difference so far as Mr. Clarkson is concerned.

THE GAMBLERS OF CHICAGO.

In 1872, the Legislature of Illinois passed an act to prevent and punish gambling. The act was short, sharp, and decisive, as follows:

> Whoever keeps a common gaming-house, or, in any building, booth, yard, or garden, by him or his agent used and occupied, procures or permits any persons to frequent, or to come together to play for money, or other valuable thing, at any game, or keeps, or suffers to be kept, any tables or other apparatus for the purpose of playing at any game or sport, for money or other valuable thing, shall, upon conviction, for the first offense be fined not less than $100, and for the second offense be fined not less than $500, and be imprisoned in the County Jail not less than six months, and for the third offense shall be fined not less than $500, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary not less than two years nor more than five years.

Under this act, the Grand Jury one year ago indicted one A. L. Stevens, who, according to the evidence, was found "dealing" at a gambling-table where a number of persons were playing. It was also proved that a "dealer" was essential to the game. The defense proved that Stevens was not an owner or proprietor of the gambling-house; was not interested in the profits, and was only hired at $25 a week as a dealer. The Court held that the accused was, in contemplation of the law, the "keeper of a common gaming-table," and Stevens was convicted. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and heard at the June term, 1873. The Supreme Court, all the members present and none dissenting, have affirmed the judgment of the Criminal Court of this county. We print the opinion elsewhere in THE TRIBUNE this morning.

As the act of 1872 repealed all previous laws of this State on this subject, the gamblers of Chicago had high hopes that this law was so defective that they would have unrestrained license to carry on their business. They argued, and were so advised by their lawyers, that to be a "keeper" of a common gambling-house required that the person charged should be the owner, lessee, or proprietor, or interested in the profits of the business, and that no person holding the relation of an employe or servant could be held to be the keeper. All that was necessary, then, to evade the law was to have the house operated by other persons than the owner, lessee, proprietor, or interested parties.

It will be seen that the Supreme Court disposes of this doctrine very summarily. It declares that the word "keeper" does not necessarily imply either ownership or participation in the profits, and that it was sufficient that the accused had the general superintendence and charge of the gaming-house, and of the gaming carried on, to make him responsible as the keeper.

The Court, in illustrating the law applicable to these facts, refers to the responsibility of the owners or lessees of premises used for houses of prostitution. The landlord who has knowledge of the uses to which his property is kept, the Court holds, "may well be called the keeper of a common bawdy-house," and may be indicted and punished as such; and the lessee may be joined with the lessor in the indictment. Next to the gambling-houses, these other houses, rented at exorbitant rates with a knowledge of the purposes for which they are to be used, are the great evils of society, and furnish to the Grand Jury a large field for their inquiries and for their action.

But this decision is directly applicable to the gambling-houses, and there is no reason why these establishments may not all be effectually closed by the continuous indictment, conviction, and punishment of every man found in any of these establishment acting as owner, proprietor, lessee, lessor, dealer, manager, controller, or regulator of the games, together with gamblers and spectators. The police know every proprietor, every lessee, every partner, and every dealer in this city. All that is wanted now is a vigorous exercise of the police power and a rigid enforcement of the law by the Criminal Court. The first business of every Grand Jury should be the indictment of every gambling-house proprietor and dealer in Chicago.

The police, Grand Jury, local courts, and Supreme Court have done their duty, and yet the gamblers of Chicago hope next Tuesday to reverse all this by the election of a City Government that will give them control of the police force. Thus they propose to elect a Mayor who will dismiss Wright and Cleveland of the Police Commissioners, and who will reorganize the police force by the removal of the Superintendent and Police Captains and Sergeants who have made war on the gamblers. They propose to put the police force back where it was before Mayor Medill applied the reforming power; and, with Sheridan, Klokke, Jake Rehm, and Mike Hickey all restored to power, the gamblers can bid defiance to the Legislature, the Grand Jury, and the Supreme Court, and make Chicago the haven of prosperity and peace for the poker-players and faro-dealers and bunko-dens of the country. Let the voters of Chicago sustain the Supreme Court, by securing to Chicago an anti-gambling City Government.

NOTES AND OPINION.

To fill vacancies in the Illinois Legislature, at the elections next Tuesday, the candidates are:

Thirty-second District—Coles, Douglas, and Moultrie Counties: For Representative, vice William T. Sylvester, moved out of district; Joseph H. Ewing, of Arcola, Farmers' candidate.

Thirty-seventh District—Adams County: For Senator, vice George W. Burns, resigned: Robert Rankin, of Fall Creek, Republican and Farmers'; Maurice Kelley, Democrat. For Representative, vice John Tillson, resigned; John Downing, Republican and Farmers'; A. J. Griffith, Democrat.

Forty-third District—Fayette and Marion Counties; For Representative, vice Ziba S. Swan, resigned; F. A. Taylor, of Alma, Farmers'; A. P. Crosby, of Centralia, Independent; George W. Bolt, of Fayette County, Republican.

Forty-ninth District—St. Clair County: For Representative, vice Bernhard Wick, resigned: Spencer M. Kase and Frederick K. Scheel, both Independent.

—The discussion which agitate the Administration newspaper press of Iowa, whether independent members of the Legislature, this winter, might, could, would, or should go into the regular Republican caucus, is stated, by the Des Moines *Register* (Postmaster), to be a question of life or death with the Republican caucus, which will own only forty-eight members in its own right, or three less than a majority in the House. Therefore, the *Register* is very sweet on the independents, and wants a few of them to come in. On the other hand, the Cedar Rapids *Republican*, edited by Neidig, Chairman of the State Central Committee, denounces the independents as traitors, who "constituted the most dangerous element against which the party had to contend." Neidig will have none of them.

—The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* predicts that the lobby of railroad-attorneys will have something to say, this winter, at Des Moines, and will mass themselves, as heretofore, on either the House or the Senate,—whichever they find most pliable. Speaking of past experiences, the editor says:

> During the last three sessions, the House has each time passed a tariff bill by a large majority. As the object of the lobby was simply to defeat, not to secure, legislation, their purpose was achieved when they could prevent a constitutional majority of the Senate from voting for a bill, which they showed themselves able to do in every test case. Only on a single important occasion did they turn their batteries on the House—to-wit: when they wished to secure the passage of the present unjust Railroad Tax law. Then the House proved to be but wax in the hands of the lobby.

But the Des Moines *Register*, fully aroused to the gravity of the situation, says:

> All the Republican members, we trust, fully realize by this time that their party has pledged its solemn honor that they will make the people's cause successful. The Republican party must redeem this winter the pledges it has in good faith made. If it does not, the public cannot, and should not, longer trust it. . . . If it does not, then the Republican party of Iowa may be written of as dead, and its last platform will prove its epitaph.

—The Waterloo (Ia.) *Courier*, edited by M. C. Woodruff, one of the most prominent Republicans in the Fourth Congressional District, frankly says that, if the Republicans of Iowa had not professed an Anti-Monopoly character, their 20,000 majority for Gov. Carpenter would have been turned to 40,000 majority for Vale. The *Courier* says:

> It is best that all concerned look the stern facts of the hour squarely in the face; measure them at their true value; understand that the masses of the people—the whole body of workingmen—are deeply in earnest; have resolved on a settled purpose of reforming the giant evils of our times, and to these ends are quietly massing for the conflict. The more intelligent Republicans will be glad to have all this accomplished within and by that party, but come it must, party or no party.

—The Muscatine *Journal*, after the election is over, admits that Gov. Carpenter is not sound on the railroad question—meaning that he is with the railroad interest against the people. We knew that before the election, and said so.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—The Republican party has been put in a bad position, on account of some of the infamous acts of Congress, prominent among which is what is known as the "salary-grab." While the great mass of the party has condemned the act in the strongest terms, yet that could not do away with the fact that the measures were enacted under a Republican Administration and by a Republican Congress. That is what pressed home to every one of us and took away our enthusiasm.—*Boone County (Iowa) Republican.*

—Some are saying that the salary-grab law will be repealed when Congress meets. Does any truly believe it will? If so, what will be done with Grant? He thinks he earns $50,000 a year, besides $100,000 paid out in expenses. He lobbied for the bill, and wanted it passed, and now will the party dare repeal the bill if he does not wish to have it repealed? At present the only test of Republicanism is loyalty to Grant. Men may abuse Logan, Carpenter, Conkling, Morton, or any of the rest and be good Republicans all the time; but as soon as any one finds fault with Grant he is pronounced a Democrat. Are there enough Republicans who dare brave the President's anger, and vote to secure the repeal of his own pet measure? Let us wait and see.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—As Thanksgiving-day will soon be along, Nast ought to draw an engraving representing Grant and the thieves of the Forty-second Congress on their knees, with their faces turned devoutly to Heaven, and an envelope sticking out of their side coat-pockets, showing in figures how much each one had stolen, and how much he had to be thankful for; and when they got through they could have an experience meeting, and adjourn it into a mutual admiration society. I know Nast would do this if he only thought of it. He could call it the Sacred Engraving; but it looks a good deal like mockery for a man with $100,000 of stolen money in his pockets ordering his fellow-citizens to thank God for the blessings of life which they have honestly earned.—*Correspondent of Decatur (Ill.) Magnet.*

—In the political book, the people have turned to the *right page*. It reads: "Support honest men for office. Down with grabbers and thieves, and up with honest men. Grant's two terms in the chair of State, are just two too many."—*Paris (Ill.) Gazette.*

—Hero worship is no part of a Republican's creed. He pays his servants and lets them go. Are we continually to go on rewarding Grant and his crew when no new virtues arise to claim the continuance, and when every action of the soldier's civilian life shows how unfitted he is to carry out the onerous duties of statesmanship? No. We have put our hands to the plow, and we do not look back. Onward is the motto of the *Free* party, and, rest assured, no letting up on progress will be permitted until the whole governing party is changed; until every soul who has been instrumental in bringing on the crisis is removed to the walks of private life. This is plain speaking, but we are believers in the solemn duty of speaking the truth, even when to speak the truth is dangerous.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—We spare our readers the details. It is sufficient to say that all over the country factories are being daily closed, and the operatives thrown out of work. Thus, by practical and painful proofs, is the Republican ring doctrine of protection exploded. The National banking system has been shown by the late panic to be as feeble in arresting financial disaster as the weakest system of State or private banking, and now that the protective system has been exposed to the country in all of its absurdity, we are of the opinion the Administration must go before the people in the next campaign with some better argument than was used for the "second-term principle."—*Illinois State Register.*

—Fight, farmers, fight, rather than starve and die naked—for it is against *you* the blow is directed, and upon you it will fall, if your wisdom and courage do not oppose it. Let the skippers eat your bacon, the rats your corn, oats, and wheat, rather than succumb to a *specie* paying standard of $2.50 for pork. Starve the infernal devils who thus attempt to rob you, until they learn to respect your rights and appreciate the sweat and toil that feeds them.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—It begins already to look as if the forthcoming session of Congress would be the most fruitful of financial schemes, in all the shapes of plans for resumption, increase of the currency, and modifications of the National Banking law, that has been known for some years. There is one consolation about it, though. There is no danger of a hasty agreement on any one scheme, and while they are debating the numerous plans suggested, they will at least not be engaged in the line of jobbery, which some people suppose will be an unusually heavy one next winter.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Register.*

—Now is said to be a good time to return to specie payments. If so we would advise that a few pennies be thrown in. The time will come when pennies will be brought in circulation in this part of the West, and now is as good a time as any. The people will find them to be a great accommodation, and not so much of a nuisance as some suppose. They will be the means of increasing trade, and become an indispensable commodity in this section of the commercial world. Let us have specie payment—pennies included.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat.*

DUBUQUE.

Suits Against Life Insurance Companies for Violation of the State Law—Auction Sale of the Farm of Sheffield, the Defaulting Bank President—Babbage Steals Away.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 31.—Quite a commotion was created yesterday by Sheriff Liddy in serving notice on sixteen different life insurance companies in this city, suits being instituted against them for an amount aggregating not less than $217,500. The code of Iowa says that foreign life insurance companies in order to do business in the State must file with the Auditor of the State a statement made under oath of their condition, and procure of the Auditor a certificate authorizing them to engage in business, and for every day's neglect to obtain such certificate while doing business, the Company is liable to a penalty of $100. It is safe to say that no life insurance company in the State has complied with the law. They will be brought up for trial at the November term of the District Court in this city. The following are the Companies and the amount each has been sued for: Phoenix Life, of Hartford, $15,000; Connecticut Mutual Life, Hartford, $20,000; Guardian Mutual Life, New York, $20,000; Home Life, New York, $5,000; Mutual Life, N. Y., $10,000; Republic Life, Chicago, $15,000; Ætna Life, Hartford, $10,000; Charter Oak Life, Hartford, $10,000; Equitable Life, N. Y., $20,000; Traveller, Hartford, $2,000; Globe Mutual, N. Y., $10,000; New England Mutual Life, $20,000; Protection Life, Chicago, $10,000; Washington Life, N. Y., $15,000; North American, New York, $15,000.

By law, three-fourths of the penalty goes to the school fund, the remaining fourth to the informants.

An auction sale of the farm and farm stock of Sheffield, the defaulting President of the Merchants' Bank, held yesterday, realized $14,365. The farm is situated near Epworth, in this county, and is more or less mortgaged. Most of the farm, 200 acres, was bid in for Bishop Hennessey, who was one of the principal creditors of the bank.

R. A. Babbage, the defaulting Cashier of the bank, has fled the city. He is said to have gone by private conveyance on Wednesday evening, taking a southern course through Jackson County, and probably taking the train on the Northwestern Road.

WASHINGTON.

Rumor That Secretary Richardson is to Retire to Private Life—Reasons for Disbelieving it—Movement to Restore the Franking Privilege—Land-Office Business for the Past Year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The report that Judge Richardson is about to resign his place as Secretary of the Treasury seems to be generally believed here. The evening Administration organ, however, states, upon what it calls the highest authority, that Secretary Richardson and President Grant are in full accord with reference to financial matters. If Mr. Richardson should retire from his office, which at present he does not contemplate, it will be against the wishes of President Grant, and only because he prefers the quiet of private life. Mr. Richardson is represented to have stated, that if he was about to resign, he didn't know anything of it, and as he was directly interested in the matter he ought to know, if he contemplated such a step. Officials, as well as outsiders, are of the opinion that a change in the Secretaryship of the Treasury will soon take place. Mr. Richardson's friends say they will not be surprised to learn that he has really informed the President that he will vacate his present office as soon as his successor has been appointed. They state that Mr. Richardson is too sensitive, and cannot be indifferent to the severe criticisms and pointed charges that are being made against him in the Opposition press of the country, and that he has been especially worried and perplexed by the unfavorable comments about him and his management of the affairs of the Department which have from time to time appeared in some of the radical newspapers. Of course the usual predictions are made as to who will be appointed Secretary of the Treasury in case of Richardson's retirement. Ex-Senator Morgan, Secretary Delano, and others are mentioned as the probable successors. These are the rumors, opinions, and prognostications of the hour, which are given for what they are worth; but, so far as your correspondent is advised, and he depends much on what may be called the best authority, there is absolutely no good ground for believing that at any immediate time Secretary Richardson will, upon his own motion, or suggestion from the President, retire from the Treasury Department. General Grant and Judge Richardson are in strict accordance upon all important issues, whether they be founded upon the heretofore established policy of the Treasury Department or upon new propositions, and, therefore, there is no reason to believe that the first named intends, or that the latter contemplates, a change in the control of the Treasury Department.

GEN. COOKE'S STAFF.

By the abolishment of the Department of the Lakes, the personal and general staffs of Gen. Cooke will be entirely broken up and scattered. Orders for the reassignment of the officers comprising these staffs will soon be given.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS GONE A VOTING.

Leaves of absence have been given to all Government employes here who would go to their homes in the several States in which elections will be held next Tuesday.

DESERTERS PARDONED.

Ten deserters from the army, who are now in the marine corps, taking advantage of the President's recent pardon, have reported to the War Department, and have been discharged from the army.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE FRANKING ABUSE TO BE RESTORED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Bills will be introduced early in the session re-establishing, in a restricted form, the franking privilege. It is claimed that the increased receipts of the Post-Office Department, on account of the abolition of the privilege, is more than counterbalanced by the increased expenditures of the other departments. This morning's *Chronicle* says the old franking privilege may have led to evils and abuses which ought to have been corrected, but the present method is complicated and expensive, and certainly will require some modification.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

The following statement has been prepared by Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, for his forthcoming report. During the last fiscal year, public lands were disposed of as follows, the figures representing acres in round numbers:

Cash sales	1,626,266
Located with military warrants	[illegible]
Taken for homesteads	3,793,976
Located with Agricultural College scrip	653,446
Certified to railroads	6,083,356
Certified to wagon-roads	[illegible]
Approved to States as swamps	[illegible]
Certified for Agricultural Colleges	[illegible]
Certified for common schools	[illegible]
Certified for universities	[illegible]
Certified for seminaries	[illegible]
Approved to States for internal improvements	[illegible]
Indian scrip locations	[illegible]
Total in round numbers	13,030,606
Disposal of previous year	11,864,975
Increased disposal	1,165,631

The cash receipts under the various heads amounted to $3,408,515. Surveys during the same period show a total of 30,488,133 acres. Surveyed during the previous year, 29,450,9[illegible]. Increase in number of acres surveyed, 1,037,1[illegible]. The total area of land in the States and Territories is 1,834,998,400 acres, and making the proper deductions, 1,218,443,605 acres are yet to be surveyed.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A Washington special says: Mr. Richardson will soon give place to ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York, or some one else, if he is not eligible, in the office of Secretary of the Treasury. The change, it is stated, will be agreeable to both the President and the present Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Mr. Richardson to-night denies emphatically the rumor that he has resigned. He has recently taken a house in Washington, and expects to make considerable of a stay at the capital. President Grant stated to the Associated Press agent to-night that he did not desire Mr. Richardson to resign, and had made no such request as stated. Mr. Richardson has been deluged with telegrams from all parts of the country to-day, inquiring as to the truth of the rumor.

SPRINGFIELD.

Reorganization of the Revenue District Despoiled by Collector Harper—First Hog Sales of the Season—New Companies Organized.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 31.—Col. Merriam, the Collector of this District, is still engaged in reorganizing the affairs of his district. Upon his recommendation Parker S. Adams, of Clinton, Dewitt County, has been appointed gauger; also Capt. Harvey Pratt, of Delavan, Tazewell County, and Albert Hippen, of Pekin, have been appointed store-keepers. Col. Merriam does not intend to locate his force, but to keep them subject to be moved from place to place, as the exigencies of the service demand.

License was issued by the Secretary of State to-day to the Quincy Elevator Company; capital, $25,000. A certificate of organization was issued to the Library Association of Taylorville.

The first reported sale of hogs since the packing season begun was to-day. Mr. Tobin, of this county, shipped eighty head to Chicago, for which he got $3.25.

All-Saints' Day will be celebrated here to-morrow in the Catholic churches.

THE INDIANS.

Sioux Raid on the Pawnees.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Roving bands of Sioux having recently cruelly raided on the Pawnees and other friendly tribes, the matter has been made the subject of consultation between the Interior and War Departments, and orders have been given by the latter that all Sioux found off their reservation with hostile intent be punished.

Another Removal of the Modocs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Orders were issued to-day for the removal of the Modocs, who are now at Fort McPherson, to a permanent location with the Quapaws, on the Neosho River, in the extreme northwestern corner of the Indian Territory.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Candidates on the Citizens' Union Ticket.

How the People Can Overcome the Naturalization Frauds.

Report of the Finance Committee on the City Treasury.

Mr. Gage's Accounts All Right, "And the Cash on Hand."

Another of Dan O'Hara's Base Tricks Exposed.

The Fraudulent Manufacture of Deputy Clerks.

Is Judge Williams Anxious to Examine the Blank "Commissions?"

One of Mr. Hesing's Precious Documents Brought to Light.

He Calls upon the Germans to Unite to Put Down the Americans.

CITIZENS' UNION TICKET.

CITY OFFICERS.

For Mayor—LESTER L. BOND.
City Treasurer—DAVID A. GAGE.
City Collector—ALEXANDER L. MORRISON.
City Attorney—THOMAS J. TURNER.
City Assessor—W. B. M. GRAY.
Clerk of the Police Court—C. B. MATSON.

FOR ALDERMEN.

First Ward—DANIEL J. LYON.
Second Ward—ARTHUR DIXON.
Third Ward—JOHN W. MCGENNISS.
Fourth Ward—JESSE SPALDING.
Fifth Ward—RICHARD B. STONE.
Sixth Ward—WILLIAM TRACEY.
Seventh Ward—A. C. MILLARD.
Eighth Ward—MATTHEW FLEMING.
Ninth Ward—GEORGE POWELL.
Tenth Ward—CHARLES L. WOODMAN.
Eleventh Ward—JOHN S. FERGUSON.
Twelfth Ward—MONROE HEATH.
Thirteenth Ward—JAMES L. CAMPBELL.
Fourteenth Ward—SILAS E. CLEVELAND.
Fifteenth Ward—CHRISTIAN CASSELMAN.
Sixteenth Ward—PETER L. HAWKINSON.
Seventeenth Ward—No nomination.
Eighteenth Ward—JAMES HANDLEY.
Nineteenth Ward—SAMUEL S. GREELEY.
Twentieth Ward—JOEL D. HARVEY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

For Judge of the Superior Court—JOSEPH P. CLARKSON.
Judge of the County Court—M. R. M. WALLACE.
Clerk of the County Court—JAMES W. BROCKWAY.
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County—WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN.
County Treasurer—PHILIP WADSWORTH.
Police Commissioner—REUBEN CLEVELAND.
County Superintendent of Schools—ALBERT G. LANE.
County Commissioners—ANDREW J. GALLOWAY, W. B. BATEMAN, WILLIAM M. LAUGHLIN, S. W. KINGSLEY.
Member of the State Board of Equalization—R. P. DERICKSON.
County Justices—JOHN DUNLAP, A. F. MINER.

THE GOOD WORK.

AT THE CITIZENS' UNION HEADQUARTERS,

yesterday, everybody was busy preparing for the contest on Tuesday, and it was the general opinion that, if the voters will come out and do their duty, there will be such a majority for the Citizens' Union Ticket that the Hesingites will hardly know they were running. The enemy depend upon the frauds they have perpetrated in naturalizing voters, and in the registration of fictitious names to make a show at the polls. To meet these frauds, every man should turn out and vote, and it is proposed that stores, factories, and other places be closed at noon on Tuesday, to give employes an opportunity to vote and offset

THE GAMBLERS AND THIEVES,

who will, if possible, vote early and often. The understrappers in the Board of Public Works, the Street Inspectors and other city employes in the Hesing interest are doing all in their power to drum up votes against law and order. It is also intimated that the Police and Fire Departments are taking the same side, and will cast their influence for Colvin for Mayor. It is believed that the employes of the city should keep their "hands off," and after exercising the right to vote should attend to the duties for which they are paid. They should scorn to allow themselves to be used by any set of men for any political purpose, and they should remember that any attempt at interference with citizens voting will render them liable to charges before the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners.

LET THERE BE A FULL VOTE.

There should be a spontaneous rising of all good men, for the Hesingites are in dread of a full vote, and place much reliance on the apathy of Americans, saying they can clean them out because they will not vote. That is quite true, and if Americans fail to vote and permit the city to be handed over to Hesing and his gang, he should "sock it to 'em" and very probably he will. A full vote will do the business, and protest Mr. Hesing from being King of Chicago, and Emperor of Cook County.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Executive Committee yesterday arranged harmoniously the contests for Aldermen in the wards where there were rival candidates. Mr. McGennis is the candidate in the Third Ward; Mr. Matthew Fleming, an old citizen, highly respected and popular, was chosen in the Eighth Ward; Ald. S. E. Cleveland, who is well known, was chosen for the Fourteenth; and Mr. Handley was settled down upon as the man to carry the banner in the Eighteenth. The only ward now vacant is the Seventeenth, and it is expected that Mr. Hugenin will run there. When that is decided upon the ticket will be complete. The list will be found elsewhere.

MR. GAGE'S ACCOUNTS.

Aldermanic candidates on the Citizens' Union ticket must be at the headquarters of the Campaign Committee this morning at 10 o'clock, sharp.

The Chairmen of Ward Executive Committees are requested to meet the Campaign Committee of the Citizens' Union ticket at headquarters this afternoon at 3 o'clock, sharp, without fail.

Law-and-Order meetings will be held this evening as follows:

Third Ward—Union Hall, No. 619 State street. Speakers, Thomas J. Turner, Philip Wadsworth.

Fourth Ward—Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. Speakers, L. L. Bond, Jesse Spalding, Wirt Dexter, Thomas J. Turner, J. H. Clough, A. J. Galloway, Ald. Sidwell.

The meeting of supporters of the Citizens' Union ticket, to be held this evening at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, promises to be the event of the campaign. Though called by the Ward Committee, it will not be an ordinary ward meeting, but a general gathering of all the Law-and-Order citizens of the South Side. The speakers of the evening will be Mayor Bond, the Hon. Thomas Turner, Mr. Joseph P. Clarkson, and Mr. Wirt Dexter.

A Law-and-Order meeting of Eleventh Ward citizens will be held this evening at No. 66 Milwaukee avenue. It will be addressed by able speakers.

A meeting in the interest of law and the Citizens' Union ticket will be held this evening at the corner of Clark street and Chicago avenue.

A grand rally of citizens in favor of the Union ticket will be held this evening at Martine's Hall, on Ada street, near Madison. Messrs. Bond, Turner, Woodard, and others will speak.

Ninth Ward—At the hall No. 229 West Harrison street, near Halsted. Speakers, John F. Finerty, Ald. Powell, and others.

Fifteenth Ward—Rolling mills reading-room, Waubansia avenue and Wright street. Speakers, the Hon. A. L. Morrison, Mr. Rockwell, and others.

Nineteenth Ward—Northeast corner of Chicago avenue and Clark street. Speakers, D. A. Gage, W. K. Sullivan, Capt. Brockway, and others.

All candidates on the Citizens' Union ticket will meet at headquarters, Kentucky Block, this morning, at 10 o'clock sharp.

THE SAMPLE-ROOMERS.

THE HESINGITES.

At the headquarters over the whisky-shop on Randolph street, there was the usual collection of candidates and their friends, ready for anything. The Executive Committee were very busy trying to harmonize differences between rival candidates for Alderman.

O'HARA'S "COMMISSIONS."

Mr. Dan O'Hara seems determined to have himself elected to the City Treasurership, in spite of the opposition manifested toward him by every good citizen. Knowing that his chances for getting office honorably are even less than those of any other candidate in the alcoholic aggregation called the "People's Ticket," he has resorted to a base trick to secure the suffrages of a greater number of fraudulent voters than can with safety be naturalized. The scheme is not altogether original with Mr. Dan O'Hara, something similar to it having been successfully practiced at every New York election by the most despicable Tammany politicians. The following is a true copy of a document, with the aid of which Mr. Dan O'Hara proposes to elect himself:

COMMISSION.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Daniel O'Hara, Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, do hereby constitute and appoint ——, of said county, my Deputy Clerk, for me, and in my name, to execute and perform all and singular the duties and things which are required to be done and performed by me as Clerk of the Criminal Court aforesaid, to sign my name to all affidavits, and to execute the same for and during the fourth day of November, A. D. 1873, after which said powers hereby conferred, as my said Deputy Clerk, shall cease and be null and void.

Seal of the Criminal Court.

Given under my hand and the Seal of said Court at Chicago, in said County, this —— day of November, A. D. 1873.

DAN'L O'HARA,
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County.

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. I, ——, having been appointed Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County, in the county and State aforesaid, *do solemnly swear*, That I will support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois; that I will, in all things, faithfully, honestly, and impartially perform the duties of my said office of Deputy Clerk according to the best of my understanding and ability.

And I do further solemnly swear, That I have not fought a duel, nor accepted a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issue of which might have been the death of either party, nor have been a second to either party, nor have been knowing to the fact of any such challenge or acceptance since the adoption of the Constitution, and that I will not be so engaged or concerned, directly or indirectly, in or about any such duel, during my continuance in office. *So help me God.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this —— day of November, A. D. 1873.

DAN'L O'HARA,
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County.

These commissions in blank form as above, *stamped with the seal of the Criminal Court of Cook County*, have been scattered broadcast over the city, and have doubtless fallen into the hands of men who will use them with dangerous effect on the day of election in swearing in illegal voters who may not be registered. Mr. Dan O'Hara has not even taken the trouble to administer an oath in person to those of his retainers whom he desired to invest with the power attaching to the office of Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Court, but he has publicly circulated his blank commissions, signed with his name and stamped with the seal of the Court of which he is the Clerk, in order that those who may desire to fill them in and use them dishonestly at the polls can do so unrammeled by the reflection that they held up their right hands and solemnly swore that they would perform the duties of Deputy Clerk as directed by the Constitutions of the nation and the State. How did Mr. Dan O'Hara secure the power to use the seal of the Circuit Court of Cook County in this outrageously illegal manner? Was it conferred upon him by Judge Williams, who is now presiding over that Court, or was it usurped? Does the Judge know anything about the "commissions," and the manner in which they have been distributed? The legal voters and honest citizens of Cook County would like to have these questions answered. We have in our possession two of the original commissions, of which the above is a copy. They are signed and stamped as stated, and are at the disposal of Judge Williams, should he be at all skeptical as to the charge herein made against Mr. Dan O'Hara.

LATER.

The Hesingites have prepared a pile of documents to be distributed to-morrow and Monday night, with the hope of influencing voters. Each candidate on the Citizens' Union ticket is to have one of these hand-bills devoted to himself and his antecedents. Their grandmothers will not be allowed to rest in their graves. If the dear old ladies had a wart on their noses it will be given as a good and sufficient reason why their grandsons should not receive the support of the voters. Lies will be told without stint, but they will be clumsy lies relating to a man's religion, his personal appearance, his family, his old horse if he has one, anything and everything around which lies can be woven. Mr. Hesing should hire an adroit liar,—a man who can lie with ease, dignity, grace, and plausibility,—for the man who manufactures his lies now is a botch, a coarse, ungraceful manufacturer of fiction. One of the coming lies will be to the effect that the Hon. Thomas J. Turner was once in his life a Know-Nothing.

A PRECIOUS DOCUMENT.

The following document, printed in German, has been sent us from the country, where thousands of the same kind have been distributed. It is one of those documents which speaks for itself, and is mere foreible than any comment that could be made upon it. Here it is:

GERMANS! THIEVES!

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1873.—*Dear Sir:* We take the liberty of herewith inclosing to you some tickets for the election which will come off Nov. 4, and use this occasion to beg you to employ for the good cause your *zealous, personal co-operation*. You know well enough that the *same fierce spirit of hatred against Germans* which, twenty years ago, led to bloody atrocities against citizens of German origin, has now come to life, and, especially here in Cook County, is seeking to destroy the influence which the German citizens have won for their *industry*, their *honesty*, their fidelity to *law and justice*, and their *sacrificing love of freedom*.

This evil spirit of hatred of foreigners of the Yankee Puritan can be subdued at the ballot-box, but *only if every German citizen does his full duty*.

And it is this, sir, which we desire herewith to press upon you. Prove next Tuesday, by your vote, that you are *worthy* of the complete rights of an American citizen, since you have the will and the power to protect and defend those rights. Devote the whole day to this business.—It will be the best day's work in the whole year. Talk with your neighbors and friends; do not allow any of them to stay at home for hour often has an election been decided by a *single* vote. If you have a wagon, use it to carry to the polls those voters who perhaps dislike to walk. Help, as far as you can, in the distribution of correct tickets. Go, and show yourself worthy of your rights as a citizen, and of your German name, by helping your brothers in Chicago to win a victory over brutal intolerance and the hatred of foreigners. May the declaration of war of the Puritanical Yankees against the Germans of Cook County, and the latter be united and determined as *three years ago the French declaration of war found all the Germans from the Baltic to the Alps, from the Rhine to the Memel*. Then, on the 5th of November, we will be able to make the joyful announcement that we have attached the enemy and crushed him.

Chairman of the Campaign Committee.

IN GENERAL.

A DEAD BEAT.

We translate the following from yesterday's *Staats-Zeitung*:

We have to speak to our readers to-day of a disgusting subject. At the beginning of this week, a certain Charles Delmar presented himself at the headquarters of the People's party, who claimed to be a good stump speaker, and intimately acquainted with Henry Greenebaum, and offered his services to the People's party. For every speech he would make he demanded the modest sum of $25. It was intimated to him that the People's party was glad to get every worker for the good cause, but preferred only those who worked from sincere conviction, and not from the hope of a reward. This was Monday, if we are not mistaken. Tuesday Mr. Delmar again appeared at headquarters, and asked if he could not speak that evening, and the Secretary, who knew nothing about Delmar's previous demand, assigned him to the Sixteenth Ward. Delmar appeared there that evening, and made a flaming attack upon THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, saying, among other things, that this paper, which was calling the industrious German and Irish laborers and traders bummers, was a regular bummer sheet, since it had never paid him for correspondence from Boston, which he had long ago furnished it. Wednesday morning Delmar hunted up Mr. Hesing, and asked him where he should speak that evening. When he again called his attention to the fact that the People's party had no paid speakers, he asked for at least his expenses for a carriage, $10,—which was naturally given him. From Mr. Hesing Mr. Delmar went to Mr. Colvin, the candidate for Mayor. He, too, explained to him that the People's party wanted only those who worked for love of the cause. Wednesday evening Delmar spoke at a meeting called by the Campaign Committee of the Pacific Hotel ticket. We are not surprised at Delmar's course. A man who can try to make money out of a contest, for which his own principles is naturally qualified to speak for any cause, be it good or bad. And we are still less surprised that Mr. Dage, in his great necessity, has reluctantly bought so versatile a tongue for $25 an evening. But we shall be much surprised if the aforementioned Delmar does not soon come to grief in one way or another.

THE BOARD OF POLICE

yesterday held a short session for auditing bills and routine work. The following resolution was also passed relative to the position of the police force during the municipal campaign:

WHEREAS, There is reason to believe that some members of the police force are taking active part in the present election contest, and, in the opinion of this Board, such conduct tends to demoralize the force and injure its efficiency; it is therefore

Ordered, That no member of the police force of this city shall engage in any political contest otherwise than to cast his vote for the candidate he may prefer.

A SIGNIFICANT STRAW.

At a meeting of the Brother Engineers' Union, held Thursday evening in Burlington Hall, a vote was taken on the coming election, and 261 votes were cast in favor of the Citizens' Union ticket, the vote being unanimous. There are 316 members in the Union, and 261 were present at the meeting. A straw best shows, etc.

DAN O'HARA.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The People's candidate for City Treasurer is hard at work attempting to prove himself a Catholic of No. 1 standing, and an Irishman of the old stock. Every one who knows Dan, knows that he is, among Scotchmen, an earnest advocate of that nationality, and, when he is among Irishmen, he will drink the shamrock dry. Dan, of course, when he reads the printed canards about himself (of which he is the originator), laughs hugely. It is a good joke, politically, Dan, but it's a little threadbare. Honestly speaking, Dan O'Hara's principle lies centered in his desire for office. Any one who knows him, knows it to be a fact that Dan has never been a Catholic practically. He has never represented himself as an Irishman in a practical manner, and never will. Now, the only reason which many of the Catholic persuasion have for thus bringing Dan's name to the public is, *they object* to the dishonest manner in which he acts during the campaign. They want him to stand upon his own merits, and not upon the merits of the Catholic Church or of Ireland, either of which he no more represents than does his associate and partner, Hesing. The "drop of the creature" which Hesing drank in the old "dart" had as much influence on his Celtic nature as the "we drap" which Dan drank in Glasgow or Edinburgh.

If Dan were a representative of the Catholic Church, he would scorn to bring its name into the political army on account of the influence which it might bring him; and, if he were an Irishman, he would have no occasion to appeal to his fellow-countrymen in his own behalf. Being neither in spirit, he attempts to play the wolf in sheep's clothing; but the Irishmen and Catholics of Chicago are too enlightened to be misled by his frolic. A CATHOLIC.

ELEVENTH WARD ALDERMAN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIRS: As my name has been freely used in this connection, and tickets suggesting me as candidate for Alderman in the Eleventh Ward have been circulated extensively in that division of the city, I take this opportunity for withdrawing my name, unconditionally, from the contest. We have already a dozen or two competitors for Aldermanic honors in this ward, if some one of whom is not elected, it will indeed be very strange; it is therefore unnecessary and undesirable to further complicate affairs by increasing the number of martyr heroes (already so great) who are to be slaughtered in November next. Those who meditate giving me support in the coming election will do me a favor by voting as I shall do,—according to the dictates of a sober and unprejudiced judgment, having at heart the honor and welfare of our adopted city. I have sympathy for the unfortunate and an open hand for those who are needy, but have neither sympathy nor aid to extend to the devoted, though defeated, aspirant for municipal honors. Very respectfully,

F. B. EISEN BOCKIUS, M. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Neilson has been unfortunate in the weather ever since her appearance in the city, and the unseasonable rigor of last evening was only a fitting sequel to that which greeted her initial performance. The drama was "The Lady of Lyons," with Miss Neilson as *Pauline*. This fact, with the meteorological difficulties, resulted in an audience actually large, but comparatively small—the smallest since Miss Cushman's advent. This familiar drama will be repeated to-night and at the matinee. A more extended notice will be given on another occasion.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James C. Padget, an actor whose name is familar to every lover of genteel comedy in the city, and who, until within a few weeks, occupied the position of stage-manager and associate manager of Hooley's Theatre, has joined the Selden Irwin combination, and will with them star through the country in modern society dramas. Among the pieces are "Peril," "Lilian's Last Love," and others that have been indorsed by the Chicago public. The company is a very strong one, and will undoubtedly be well received everywhere.

ARREST OF A BUNKO-ROPER.

If questioned, Mike McDonald, John Garrity, Morris Martin, or their attorney, would undoubtedly say that there is no bunko-playing being done in this city. They would say it because telling and swearing to lies is a part of their profession and business. But bunko business is not dead, as anyone could easily tell from the fact that McDonald still keeps in his employ "Appetite Bill," and others well known to the police, who are nothing else but "ropers." To be sure he sees them to swear to whatever he wishes them to, but this only occupies a small part of their time. Their only business is bunko. No. 427 State street is a bunko house the police seem to have overlooked. Yesterday afternoon, as Jesse Bowen, a drover from Central Iowa, was going down State street, he was approached by George Thurman, a roper for No. 427, who asked the way to the Exposition. Bowen gave him the proper directions, but the young man clung to him, and informed him he had a friend just arrived in the city. Wonderful to relate, this friend almost ran against them, and the heartiness with which the two shook hands surprised Mr. J. Drover, who had seen them part five minutes before, and had been watching Thurman and his expected victim, Bowen. The newly-met friend was as communicative as Thurman had been to Bowen, and went on to relate his great luck in drawing $47 in a prize-candy package. He then spoke of a lottery ticket he had, and that No. 427 was the place to see whether it drew a prize. He went up stairs, and Thurman followed, when they came to the den, expecting Bowen would come also. Finding that he was not hurrying after them, Thurman went back after him, and found Mr. Petrie there with a policeman, who arrested him and took him to the station, where he is locked up, and will be tried before Banyon this morning—and be released, of course.

THE STORM AND THE SHIPPING.

Vessels arriving at this harbor report that the storm prevailing on the lake, and particularly on the Michigan shore, has been perfectly fearful during the last few days. Although no serious accidents have been reported yet, there is no doubt that the damage done to shipping must have been very large. The oldest seamen do not remember such continuous stormy weather at this season of the year, and all are making haste to get into winter-quarters as fast as possible. The schooner Monitor, laden with corn from this city, encountered the storm near Manitou, and came near foundering. She reports being in company with a three-master at the lower end of the lake Tuesday morning, when the latter suddenly disappeared, and fears are entertained that she went down with all on board. The schooner E. Fitzgerald ran on Racine reef, and, before getting released, jettisoned a portion of her cargo. She cleared from Chicago a few days ago with 20,000 bushels of corn, which is said to have sustained but little damage. The schooner Orkney Lass, of this city, which went ashore on Pesitigo Reef, has been pulled off.

YELLOW FEVER.

Only Two Deaths from Yellow Fever in Memphis Yesterday—Citizens Returning—No Further Aid Needed for the Sick—Encouraging Reports from Other Points.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 31.—The noon mortuary report shows three deaths from yellow fever, and four from other causes.

CITIZENS RETURNING.

Incoming trains are crowded with returning citizens, and the streets crowded with vehicles and pedestrians.

The splendid gold cross which was presented to Miss Lulu Wilkinson by A. E. Frankland, as a testimonial to her devotion to the afflicted, was stolen from her last night on the eve of her departure from the city.

COOL WEATHER.

The weather to-day is clear and cold, with a stiff breeze from the north.

Our afflictions have fled.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Yellow fever, 4; other causes, none. The Secretary of the Board of Health states that two of the yellow fever deaths probably belong to yesterday's report, from which they were lost on account of irregularity in the return, which will make the return proper to-day 2 from yellow fever.

NOT DEAD.

Victor Fuchs, gams merchant, is not dead, as reported in these dispatches a few days ago.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The following was issued to-day from the headquarters of the Howard Association:

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
No. 42 MADISON STREET,
MEMPHIS, Oct. 31, 1873.

To Our Generous Friends Throughout the Land:

With renewed assurances of our profound gratitude for your past and invaluable assistance, we are happy to announce that our funds are now amply sufficient to meet all the wants of our sick, and, therefore, request that you stop any further contributions to our Association. There is, however, and will be for a considerable time yet, much destitution in our midst, as a result of the pestilence and the temporary destruction of local industries, and all who may be in good enough to contribute to the relief of that will please forward to the Mayor of our city.

(Signed) A. D. LANGSTAFF,
President of the Howard Association.

AT SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 31.—Interments: W. F. Breuer; P. T. L. Bray, 45; Paylon E. Ward, 29; Sam L. Foreigner, colored, 65.

IN TEXAS TOWNS.

MARSHALL, Tex., Oct. 31.—Weather clear and cool. Four cases of sickness. No yellow fever. To-day at Amorg, Dallas, Marshall, and Terrell it was resolved that it was safe for the quarantine to be raised the entire line. All the sick are doing well. All the nurses have been discharged except five men and the five female nurses from New Orleans. Money is still needed for the sick and convalescent.

AT BAINBRIDGE, GA.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 31.—There were thirteen new cases of yellow fever at Bainbridge yesterday and four to-day. Since the development of the disease there have been fifteen deaths. The situation is regarded as more hopeful in the infected districts, and the dangerous cases are all improving. There was a heavy white frost in those sections last night.

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 31.—Only three cases of fever since the last report. The weather is cold, and the people are returning home.

RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The clergy of Washington have arranged for a general collection for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis.

[*By mail.*]

MEMPHIS IN ITS DESOLATION.

Memphis (Oct. 27) Dispatch to the New York Times.

None but those who have passed through the fearful scourge now upon us can ever know what suffering and destitution are. The famine in Ireland, the plague of Marseilles, the burning of Atlanta, and the history of Richmond after its fall, are literally nothing to the scenes that have occurred in this stricken city for the past five weeks. The situation to-day is more favorable than for weeks past, and yet, out of a population of 55,000, 12,000 of which is a large estimate for those remaining, 1,500 have died, 1,200 are now sick, over 2,000 families are drawing rations from the Citizens' Relief Committee Commissary, and 1,200 orphans are in the different asylums. Had not our brethren abroad assisted us so liberally, God only knows what might have been the end. The average of the families who are now objects of charity is three souls each, and the numbers daily supplied with food and fuel are nearly equivalent to one-ninth of our entire population. At the present time over half the entire families have been swept away, and it is a common occurrence to hear of but one member of a large family left to let the world know what our history of 1873 may fail to chronicle.

Hundreds of business houses and residences are closed, and from Adams and Central to Auction streets, in the northern portion of the city, and on Main, a distance of at least one mile, not twenty houses are open. This is our principal thoroughfare, and compactly built. The same may be said of Front and Second streets. In fact, with the exception of a few leading streets, the city is one vast hospital.

THE END DRAWS NIGH.

From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 29.

Everything—the weather, the paucity of new cases, and the successful treatment of old ones—conspires to induce the belief that the days of the epidemic are numbered. The frost of the past two nights has been of sufficient force to give it its quietus, but, following as it does upon that of the week previous, and just as it was beginning to tell for itself, it has proven all-sufficient. Unless we have another violent change to Indian-summer weather, we are safe, and in eight or ten days, at farthest, our people can return to their homes in perfect safety. But sooner than the former we think would be unsafe. It must be borne in mind by anxious spectators that when they left the death rate was very small, averaging but three or four per day. Yesterday, our mortuary records twenty-three deaths, quite five times what they should be, and what the average is in ordinary healthy times. Twenty-three, fourteen of them from yellow-fever, and five of that number negroes, showing that the terrible disease still has a tight grip upon our population, and but slowly retires before its natural enemy "Jack Frost." We counsel caution and urge it upon those that are away that it is better for them to lose one or two additional days more than by venturing home too soon risk lives they have so far preserved in safety.

JOHN ROSS' ADVENTURE.

John Ross is not his right name, and as he didn't choose to give it, we will not, only adding, that we know it, and that he is employed by the Government in the Post-Office. But, on reflection, we think it would be well to give it, were it not for his innocent wife and children, who would suffer thereby. We will then call him John Ross and tell the story connected with him. Instead of passing his evenings at home with his beautiful family, and devoting his salary to their happiness and comfort, John goes carousing about the city, "plays bank," and does other things equally reprehensible. Not a month ago, John took a walk up State street, and while gazing at the various sights he saw a very modest-appearing young lady. But appearances are deceitful, John found to his sorrow. He smiled upon the lass, and she also favored the smile. John didn't think of his wife and children, but he did think of himself, John Ross, as a sonqueror of the fair sex. He addressed ye fair one, and she responded. The result was, John took his captive to a restaurant and dined and wined her, and then went home with her, and when he left her bower he was amazed to find that $137 had been taken from his pocket. This winter Mrs. Ross can't have that new dress she has been so long wanting, and the little Rosses must still wear shoes with holes in the toes, except of course, those that have copper-toed shoes. It is hoped that John profited by this little bit of experience, but it is also feared he didn't.

INSURANCE COMPANIES SUED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 31.—The Sheriff served notices on fifteen insurance agents yesterday, setting forth that suits had been commenced against the companies they represented for non-renewal of their certificates, as required by the law of the State. The following are the names of the companies and the amount each is sued for in not complying with the law: North American, $5,000; Equitable, $2,000; Guardian, $2,000; Connecticut Mutual, $2,000; Washington, $15,000; Protection, $10,000; New England Mutual, $20,000; Girard Mutual, $10,000; Travelers, $2,500; Republic, $15,000; Mutual, $10,000; Home, $5,000; Ætna, $1,000; Charter Oak, $10,000; Phœnix, $15,000. Three-fourths of this amount goes to the school fund, and the other one-fourth to the person who filed the information.

STARTLING SUICIDE.

A Man Shoots Himself Through the Head, at the Corner of Canal and Madison Streets—Insanity Supposed to Have Been the Cause of the Act.

About half-past 8 o'clock last night people in the vicinity of Madison and Canal streets were startled by hearing the report of a pistol. An investigation revealed the fact that a man had shot himself through the head while standing on the sidewalk in front of Coffee's saloon, No. 83 South Canal street. When found he was breathing, but was unconscious, and died in a few minutes. A small, round hole in the centre of his forehead, from which the blood was slowly oozing, showed that the wound was fatal. A revolver lay at his feet. It seemed that the man had placed the muzzle of the weapon to his head and fired, while in a standing position. He was last seen in the Union House, which is a few doors south of where he was found, and only a few minutes elapsed after he went out of the door of the hotel before the shot was heard. Officer Stott placed the body in an express wagon and had it driven to the Union Street Station, and from thence to the Morgue. At the station the pockets of the deceased were examined, about $20 in money, a watch and chain, and a note addressed to Henry Koener, from John Bush & Co., proprietors of the Belvidere Hotel, were found. At the Union House it was ascertained that his name was Henry Koener, and that he was from Pittsburgh. He was believed to be insane. He had repeatedly presented himself at the Union Street Police Station, and, with a frenzied manner, told the man in charge that certain parties were concocting a plan to rob him. He had left four boarding-houses during the last week suddenly, under the supposition that his life was in danger if he remained longer. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

SUICIDE.

LELAND, Ill., Oct. 31.—A young Norwegian named Olus Mumness, aged about 23 years, who has worked for a farmer near this village named Klove for the past two years, committed suicide at this place yesterday morning, by laying his neck upon the railroad track on the approach of a railroad train, thirty cars passing over him, completely severing the head from the body, leaving the body outside of the track without mutilation. Deceased had recently been in Chicago, where his brother, who is a lawyer in that city, had procured for him a situation on the police force. His mind becoming somewhat unsettled, he returned to Leland, evidently considerably deranged, and especially dejected in spirits, being constantly haunted with the idea that some evil person was pursuing him. His death is evidently the result of temporary insanity.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 31.—The Post-Office here has sent out for the month of October, by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 7,400 pounds of mail, and received for the same time 6,300 pounds. The amount handled by the other roads here will probably make a total of ten tons for the month.

HEAVY JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31.—To-day the city authorities and the attorneys of the railway bondholders came to an understanding by which settlements of the heavy judgments against the city will be adjusted.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Arrived—Steamships Alexander, Lavalley, from Havre, Alexandria from Gibraltar, and Smidt from Bremen.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, has arrived out.

NEVADA SILVER MINES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Wonderfully rich developments are reported for the Belmont Mine, Nevada. The yield is reported at $3,500 per ton. The mine is open to public inspection.

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—The cattle market opened yesterday with less than the usual attendance, mostly of local and Eastern country dealers. To-day the attendance was quite moderate, and business has been light but steady. The sales yesterday amounted to 550 head, much below the usual amount disposed of. New York was not represented, as dealers from that place obtained their cattle on commission. The average quality of the stock is inferior to that of last week, although there have been a few fine herds. The general run of common and medium stock is not so good. A goodly number of Texans of fair quality is embraced in the receipts. The highest price obtained, was 6¾c per ℔ paid for a herd of selected Illinois steers averaging 1,470 ℔s.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the receipts for the week: Beeves, 4,563; sheep, 24,400; hogs, 38,800; horses, 178.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The receipts for the week amount to 122 car-loads, or 24,400 head, against 12,600 head a week ago. The Brighton and New York markets are well supplied, and, the local trade being quite limited, the market rules dull. Prices are fully ¼c per ℔ off from last week. Quotations: Sheep, 4@5¼c; lambs, 5¼@6½c.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 504; shipments, 687. The market was firm, with light receipts and a good demand. Offerings are chiefly of through Texan steers. Sales of through Texan steers were made at $2.20@2.60; do cows, $1.20@1.40; good Texan cows, $2.05.

RECEIPTS OF CATTLE.—At the Union Stock Yards, for October, 62,825 head, against 65,558 for the same month last year.

HOGS.—Packers are making an increased inquiry. Prices are firm at $3.25@3.40.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....Oct. 31.

Schr G. M. Neelan, Port Colborne, sand-ballast.
Schr Black Hawk, Humlin, lumber.
Stmr Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr City of Woodstock, Cleveland, stone.
Schr Fosteria, Sheboygan, lumber.
Schr Alice Richards, Sheboygan, lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Sands Mabray, Collins' Inlet, lumber.
Scow Hercules, South Haven, lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Collins' Inlet, lumber.
Schr W. G. Grant, Cleveland, coal.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, sundries.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam-barge H. G. Baldwin, Milwaukee, iron-ore.
Steam-barge Agnes E. Fuller, Milwaukee, iron-ore.
Schr E. M. Davidson, Cleveland, coal.

CLEARED.....Oct. 31.

Schr G. Ellen, Ludington, 6 brls beef and sundries.
Schr J. R. Bentley, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Schr S. Minch, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, 18,500 bu wheat.
Schr Emerald, Kingston, 21,001 bu wheat.
Schr Silver Cloud, Kingston, 17,445 bu corn.
Schr M. R. Robinson, Collingwood, 15,000 bu corn, 110 brls pork, 20 brls corn meal.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 11 brls oil and sundries.
Schr Lake Forest, Buffalo, 21,870 bu wheat.
Schr John Burt, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Prop Ira H. Owen, Buffalo, 26,626 bu barley.
Schr C. N. Johnson, Fond River, 27 brls flour, 5 brls oil, 5 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Sojourner, Pentwater, 8 brls oil and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Stmr Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh and intermediate points, 4,226 bu corn, 115 brls pork, and sundries.

Lake Freights

were less active and easier at 6½c for corn, and nominal at 7½c for wheat to Buffalo. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Schrs J. R. Bentley, Danforth, and H. F. Baldwin (yesterday P. M.), corn on private terms; schr J. R. Bentley (yesterday, A. M.), corn at 6½c; schr D. Jones, to-day, rye at 8c; prop Montana, corn through; prop Colorado, wheat and barley through. To Sandusky—Schr Skylark, corn at 6c. To East Tawas—Schr L. Van Valkenburg, mixed cargo at 7c. To Ogdensburgh—Schr Ellen, 20,000 bu wheat, 200,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu oats, 20,000 bu rye, and 10,000 bu barley. In the afternoon the schrs A. H. Moss and North Cape were taken for wheat to Buffalo at 8c; capacity, 43,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—PASSED UP—Props Young, Japan, City of Toledo, Inter-Ocean, and consort, J. Smith, Chicago, Africa and barge; barks Martin, William Sturgis, Summer Cloud; schrs J. N. Foster, Oneida, Canada.

PASSED DOWN—None.

WIND—Southwest; fresh.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—Evening.—PASSED UP—Props St. Clair, Nebraska, Bay City, Howard; schrs Bond, Allegheny, Gale, Russian, George Finney, Charger, Silas Mickels.

PASSED DOWN—Prop St. Joseph.

WIND—Southwest, and blowing a gale.

Collision on Lake Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—The schr Champion, bound down, from Chicago, collided Thursday on Lake

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.

It would be useless to attempt to smooth over the fact that the failure of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. of New York, and the concurrent rumors in regard to other well known merchants there, have created a feeling of depression here, and undoubtedly also everywhere else in the United States. The failure of large merchants in the East does not imply the probability of direct loss to either business men or bankers in the West, because, as a rule, Western merchants are debtors to those in the East. The East is never debtor to the West, except when our produce is forwarded very freely and the proceeds of the sale are turned over to the Eastern banks, who often thus become the debtors of Western banks to a very large extent. The recent bank and currency panic, however, wiped out all indebtedness of the Eastern banks to those in the West. The run for currency obliged all the Western banks to draw their balances out of the Eastern banks. The West is at present largely debtor to the East, while there are almost no debts due from the East to the West. There is, consequently, less danger of direct loss to parties in the West, from important failures in the East, than there would be if there had not already been a bank panic. But on the other hand, it is well known that many important mercantile houses in the West are sustained by large firms in the East. In fact, some of the most prominent mercantile houses in Western cities are practically branches of Eastern houses, and the failure of any one of a dozen mercantile houses in New York would inevitably oblige many Western houses to wind up, because it would deprive them of their accustomed facilities for getting goods on credit.

Nevertheless, the great feature that sustained the West, and particularly Chicago, through the recent currency panic, was that the West deals in food products, and that, whatever happens, these will sell at some price, and so bring money to the West. As far as the West is concerned, the unfavorable feature of the present commercial crisis is that the depression of the manufacturing interests deprives the largest consumers of our food products of the means to buy, and thus indirectly the effect of Eastern mercantile failures would be to depress the prices of Western products.

There is little to be said about financial matters in this market, because there is so little doing. Deposits seem neither to increase or decrease. The banks are discounting very little, and some of them are confining their loans almost entirely to "demand" on collaterals. The pork-packers are in some instances making arrangements now for money they expect to want two or three weeks hence, and as a rule they find but little difficulty in getting all they want. But, notwithstanding that there is known to be a very large hog-crop in the country that will be forced to market in consequence of the short crop of corn, it is anticipated that the packers of this city will require less accommodation from the banks this fall than usual, for several reasons: *First*, the packers made a large amount of money last winter, and have kept it. The packers of this city are, in the aggregate, at least $1,000,000 richer than they were at this time last year. *Second*, the price of hogs will be low this year compared to last, and it will take less money to handle the crop.

There seems to be a pretty fair supply of money offered in the open market, but the rates are stiff as ever at 1½ to 2 per cent per month for the best commercial paper, or even on collaterals.

The most unfavorable feature in Western finances is that, with the country full of grain, cattle, and hogs, there is so little of them going forward to the East, and that in default of exchange made against shipments of these, the banks are steadily shipping currency to New York to make exchange.

New York exchange sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium. Grain bills are taken at ⅛ to ¼ of 1 per cent discount.

THE DECLINE IN STOCKS

since a year ago has been enormous. The prices of the sixteen leading speculative stocks at half-past 2 o'clock to-day as compared with the closing prices of Oct. 31, 1872, are as follows:

	Oct. 31, 1872.	Oct. 31, 1873.
W. U.	78¾	46½
N. Y. Central	95	81
Lake Shore	92⅛	58¾
Union Pacific	38⅝	15¾
Northwest (common)	83⅛	32
Northwest (preferred)	87⅝	54
Rock Island	108⅛	85
St. Paul (preferred)	75⅛	43
St. Paul (common)	56	22¼
Wabash (common)	70	34¼
O. & M.	47	22¼
Erie	53	44½
Adams Express	94	70
American Express	71	45
United States Express	78	52
Pacific Mail	95	26¾

The aggregate shrinkage on the above stocks, comparing the prices of to-day with those of a year ago, is considerably over a hundred millions of dollars.

THE VALUE OF SILVER.

The New York *Bulletin* prints the following tabular statement of the legal and the true value here and in Europe of the various silver coins, which will be valuable for reference:

	Weight per $1,000, oz.	Legal value	Intrinsic value in gold, according to legal standard—1 to 16	Intrinsic value in gold, according to European legal standard—1 to 15½	Currency value according to European legal standard, with gold 8⅛ premium	Currency value at which the brokers purchase
Old dollars	59.40	$1.00	$1.00	$1.03.225	$111.999	$1.06¼
Fract'l pieces	53.75	1.00	96.888	96.541	104.747	1.03
N. trade dollar	75	Not fixed	1.01.815	1.05.6½	113.966	1.08¾

The intrinsic value in gold, according to the European legal standard of 1 to 15½, is that which controls the exportation of our gold and silver coins. Silver, at the above intrinsic values, and gold at par, are equally advantageous for export to Europe, except that gold is transported by the steamers at less than silver.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s of '62	105⅛	106
U. S. 5-20s of '64	107	107½
U. S. 5-20s of '65	107	107½@108
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	109½	110@110½
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	111½	112½
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	111½	112
10-40s, ex. int.	106	106½
U. S. 5s (new issue)	108⅛	108½
U. S. currency 6s	108⅛	108¾@109¼
Gold (full weight)	107⅜	108¼
Gold coupons	107⅜	108¼
Gold exchange		108¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		106½@108¼
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Town, county and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Money was stringent all day at 1-32@¼ per day, and the bulk of business at ¼@⅛. Gold closed at 108⅛@108¼. Carrying rates, 7@7 3-64 per cent, closing at 7 1-32.

Clearings, $24,750,000. The banks gained $850,000 in legal tenders to-day. The pooling of greenbacks at the Clearing-House ends to-day, and to-morrow each bank commences business with its proper percentage of these notes, when every bank will have to look out for itself. Loan certificates are continued without limit as to time or amount, but the banks generally are not in favor of increasing them.

Sterling exchange was lower; 60 days, 106; sight, 107½@108.

The Treasury disbursements were $465,000, and the Customs' receipts, $209,000; total payments to date on account of the November interest, $3,015,000.

The silver disbursements from the Treasury to-day were $250.

Governments were lower and dull; State bonds neglected, with no demand.

Stocks were weak the greater portion of the day. At second call, prices had declined ⅛@4¼, with a recovery of ⅛@1¾, which was lost afterwards. The market closed somewhat steadier. The aggregate of business was very large. New York Central ranged at 80¾@84; Harlem at 100@102¾; Lake Shore at 57⅛@61¼; Wabash, 33@37; Northwestern, 31½@33¾; Rock Island at 84½@87½; St. Paul at 22½@24½; Western Union at 45½@50; Pacific Mail at 26@28c.

Sterling, 106½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112	Coupons, '67	112⅞
Coupons, '62	106	Coupons, '68	111¼
Coupons, '64	106	10-40s	106
Coupons, '65	107	Currency 6s	108
Coupons, '65 (new)	110	New 5s	107

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	84	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, old	67½	North Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	67	North Carolinas, new	13
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	41	St. Paul pfd	43¾
Western Union	45¾	Wabash	35¼
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd	50
Adams Express	79¼	Ft. Wayne	81
Wells Fargo	54	Terre Haute	5
American Express	46	Terre Haute pfd	22
United States Ex.	47	Chicago & Alton	85
Pacific Mail	26¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	89
New York Central	81½	Ohio & Mississippi	22¾
Erie	44½	C., C. & C.	68
Erie pfd	65	C., B. & Q.	85
Harlem	101	Lake Shore	58⅝
Harlem pfd	100	Indiana Central	59
Michigan Central	62	Illinois Central	90
Pittsburgh	73	Union Pacific stocks	15¼
Northwestern	31½	Union Pacific bonds	68¾
Northwestern pfd	55	Central Pacific bonds	83¾
Rock Island	84½	Del., Lack. & West	80¾
N. J. Central	85	B., H. & Erie	1⅜
St. Paul	22½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Oct. 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

Michigan av, n w cor of Thirtieth st, e f, 27x171 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $25,000.

Jones st, s e cor of Mills st, w f, 25½x120 ft, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $1,000.

Buddan st, 244⅛ ft, s of Swift place, e f, 25x124 3-10 ft, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Thirty-seventh st, 24 ft w of Lowe av, s f, 24 7-10x108 6-10 ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $700.

Thirty-seventh st, 72 ft w of Wallace st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $775.

Thirty-seventh st, 48 7-10 ft w of Lowe st, s f, 25x108 6-10 ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $700.

Twelfth st, w of and near Western av, n f, 25x243 ft, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $1,000.

Monroe st, w of and near Western av, s f, 38x121 9-10 ft, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $2,310.

Adams st, 114 ft w of Ogden av, n f, 32¾ ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Sangamon st, 95 ft n of Jackson st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $8,875.

Luke st, 114 ft w of Fisk st, n f, 26½x100 ft, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $2,200.

Hamlin av, 384-10 ft n of West Lake st, e f, 50x175 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $2,325.

Morton st, 240 ft n of Kinzie st, w f, 48x150 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $6,500.

Loewe st, 216 ft w of North Wells st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $900.

Archer av, 200 ft e of Lock st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $3,000.

McGregor st, 100⅛ ft e of Stewart av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $4,000.

Larrabee st, s w cor of Sophia st, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Undivided Lots 1, 2, 11, and north 20 ft of Lot 12 in same block, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $10,000.

Bismarck ct, 408 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x80 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 2, in Block 2, in Flagg's s 2 acres of Lot 9, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $500.

Forty-fifth st, n e cor Evans av, s f, 25x111⅛ ft, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $5,900.

Lots 40 and 41, in Stone's Addition, dated June 16; consideration, $500.

Five lots in Block 4, of Phare & Sackett's part e ½ of n e ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $1,750.

Lots 2 and 3, in Block 17, Egandale, dated July 15; consideration, $5,000.

Bowen av, near Cottage Grove av, Lot 40 and east 47 8-10 ft of Lot 39, in Dobbins' Subdivision, with 5 buildings, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $40,000. William C. Lombard to Samuel A. Briggs.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	7,806	8,599	4,470	5,692
Wheat, bu	108,400	106,060	141,500	86,851
Corn, bu	76,436	57,255	89,133	468,261
Oats, bu	52,639	44,400	97,861	27,875
Rye, bu	3,667	4,915	5,260	
Barley, bu	32,070	46,850	87,428	45,414
Grass seed, lbs	50,815	105,010	29,980	1,836
Flax seed, lbs	50,685	122,210		84,757
Broom-corn, lbs	13,000	104,700	102,000	12,440
Cured meats, lbs	168,900	131,240	704,419	461,000
Beef, brls	70	280	218	90
Pork, brls		118	284	1,907
Lard, lbs	8,700	23,480	200,875	92,500
Tallow, lbs	20,158	31,820	89,651	
Butter, lbs	71,950	110,808	51,147	12,560
Dressed hogs, No.	13	10		
Live hogs, No.	27,640	6,320	8,989	4,916
Cattle, No.	2,012	2,373	212	36
Sheep, No.	1,405	1,362		
Hides, lbs	84,366	140,685	136,100	85,890
Highwines, brls	278	196	171	393
Wool, lbs	1,445	5,300	83,823	54,580
Potatoes, bu	4,684	14,310		407
Lumber, m feet	805	1,819	2,428	2,073
Shingles, m	1,325	1,060	1,254	1,454
Lath, m	25	216	214	290
Salt, brls	2,500	186	2,537	2,191

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,677 bu wheat; 10,645 bu corn; 4,518 bu oats; 2,564 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 349 cars wheat; 169 cars corn, 12,000 bu high mixed do, and 17,800 bu No. 2 do by canal; 54 cars oats; 5,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 11 cars rye; 46 cars barley. Total (629 cars), 275,000 bu.

The Committee appointed to investigate certain matters pertaining to warehouse management in this city, have not yet reported, and it is whispered that they have not yet agreed upon their report. They are understood to have already covered a good deal more ground (if only in a thin way) than they were asked to cover; and since it is just as well to be hung for a sheep as a lamb, there would be no great harm in extending the inquiry a little further than they are supposed to have done.

The point to which we have special reference is this: Whether the average quality of the grain that passes out of store for any given grade is equal to the average quality of the grain that is inspected in as belonging to that grade.

It is well known that our standard of in inspection is a high one, and is interpreted rigorously by the Inspectors,—as it ought to be. It is not so well known that our standard of out inspection is equally high; and, indeed, there are many people who are not at all satisfied that the two standards are equal. It is well known that parcels of No. 2 wheat are sometimes sent hence to the East, which, on arriving at their destination, are not equal to the average quality of No. 2 as interpreted by the in Inspectors, and there must be some reason for the difference. If the reason be that the shipper adulterates by mixing in an uncertain percentage of wheat of a lower grade, the fact ought to be known, so that Eastern buyers may be able to send their orders to parties who do not mix in that way. If it arise from some other cause, either deterioration in the elevator or otherwise, it would be well that the business public should be informed thereof. The aphorism that "a knowledge of the disease is half its cure," is equally true in grain-doctoring as in medication of the human system,—and our warehouse system is but a human institution, in regard to which we read "Humanum est errare, et peccare."

Cannot the Committee, or if not that Committee, then some other being or body, "lighten our darkness" in regard to this matter?

The very severe weather of the past few days has caused so many disasters on the lakes that several marine insurance companies have decided to discontinue their risks for the remainder of the season. They this morning returned 25 per cent of the premiums paid in the spring, rather than take the risk of the ensuing thirty days, the policies expiring by limitation on the 30th of November. This is really a good thing for some of our vessel-owners, as there are more vessels in port to-day than could be loaded during the rest of the season, so that some of them must have laid up, whether or no; while their abundance will probably be an effectual preventive on higher rates of freight than are now ruling, though the sailors have struck for an advance of wages to $2.50 per day.

A lot of magnificent barley from Utah was received here yesterday by S. D. Foss & Co.; one car-load of it sold as high as $1.98 per bu, when good No. 2 was dull at $1.23@1.25.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally less active to-day, and at a lower range of prices. In those departments which were animated the business was largely of that character which was incidental to the fact of its being the last day of the month, involving the preparation for deliveries on the morrow. In all else the feeling was decidely dull, the news of large Eastern failures, and rumors of more, tending to paralyze the hands of traders, both in produce and in the wholesale marts for manufactured goods; while the continued inclemency of the weather threatened to put an early embargo on the shipping movement by lake, and made both shippers and carriers cautious about intrusting their property to the mercy of the winds and waves, though it yet lacks a full month of the time when the regular season of navigation usually closes. The outlook was generally regarded as decidedly a blue one; the prospective suspension of industry threatening to largely reduce the consumption of all kinds of goods necessary to the comfort of the human frame, and bring down to hard-pan prices such of them as have not touched that plane already. Still there was nothing of a panicky feeling. Every one seemed to look philosophically at the prospect, and to be prepared to shorten sail as required,—even to the extent of scudding along under bare poles, if that should be necessary.

The market for domestic and foreign dry goods was without new features. Trading was far from being active, even in the leading staple articles, while in side goods the movement was sluggish. Groceries were in liberal request, and, with the single exception of refined sugars, which were again weak and lower, the quotations of yesterday were uniformly well sustained. Butter and cheese sold to a fair aggregate at unchanged prices. Coal was dull, and most varieties were obtainable at a concession from the quotations. No new features were developed in the market for canned goods. Just at present trade is slack, but this causes no uneasiness among holders, as stocks are generally light, and they know that with the revival of trade most articles in that line must advance. Bagging remains quiet and steady at 37c for Stark; 34½c for Lewiston, and at 32½c for American and Amoskeag. In the fish market the changes were unimportant. Business was dull—unusually so for the season—and an easy feeling was manifested by jobbers generally. Dried fruits were moving with fair liberality, with prices a trifle firmer than at the beginning of the week, though there were no quotable changes. Oils were quiet, and in current make and No. 1 lard oils a slight reduction is noted. Paints, pig-iron, tobacco, and wood remain inactive.

Lumber was quiet and without particular change. Prices are easy for coarse grades, and 12½c off for shingles on track, but superior qualities, lath, and common boards are steady. There were no specially new features to make note of in regard to hardware. Trade in both iron and the metals was rather light, and no variations in prices were reported. Cooperage was quiet, excepting flour barrels, which met with considerable inquiry and brought full prices. Naval stores, woodenware, and brooms were quiet and unchanged. There was a moderate demand for good timothy, and prime seed was a shade stronger, selling at $2.75@2.80. Flax was also a trifle higher. Other seeds were inactive and nominal. Wool, hops, and broom-corn were quiet and unchanged. Hides continue dull and weak, there being little or no demand from either local or Eastern dealers. We note a reduction in the price of the lower grades of timothy and prairie hay, and a dull market, the demand being confined to supplying the current wants of the city trade. Live poultry was almost unsalable, owing to the cold weather, while choice dressed stock sold fairly to the retailers. Game was also slow and lower.

Lake freights were dull and easier, at the inside rates of yesterday, at 6½c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and closing at 7c for wheat to do. There were plenty of vessels offering, but they were generally held with 7c for corn as the minimum, and most of them will probably strip for the winter unless they can obtain that rate, especially as wages and insurance are now higher. A total of nine charters was reported (three of which were taken last evening). They will carry out 20,000 bu wheat, 200,000 bu corn, 10,000 bu oats, 38,000 bu rye, and 10,000 bu barley.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally ⅛@1c lower, in sympathy with the general feeling in breadstuffs, while New York was quoted easier. There was only one order on the market, for 100 brls, at 88c per gallon. Sellers asked 89c, but one offer was made privately to take 88½c, which was not accepted. The market closed nominal at 88@88½c.

Flour to Liverpool, through freight, is quoted at $2.33 per brl, in gold; and bacon to do at $1.18@1.18¾ in gold, per 100 pounds.

Provisions were dull and weak. Lard was quoted lower in New York, and the heavy receipts of hogs at the Stock Yards, filling up all the available pens, caused a falling off in prices of the animal to not much better than 3¾c per lb for packing grades. Added to this was the financial trouble in New York, which made local buyers very conservative, and caused the withdrawal of several orders that had been sent here from other points for product. Packers offered their property very freely, but were slow to name lower prices than those current yesterday, though evidently fearing that they must make further concessions ere long. They are not disposed to operate largely while orders for product are so scarce, those orders can scarcely be expected to arrive in large volume during the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs, and hogs are being rushed to market in much greater numbers than wanted. Farmers seem determined to sell their stock as soon as possible, partially because the corn crop of this year is of an inferior quality for fattening, and in some sections because they expect to realize much higher prices for their corn by holding on to it till summer. It is also reported that the hog cholera is at work in some parts of Iowa and Illinois, which is a still further inducement to forwarding the stock to market. Mess pork declined 12½c per brl for speedy delivery, and 35@40c on the longer options. Lard was 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, and meats were weak, though no decline was reported except in hams. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old, $12.00@12.25; new do, cash or seller November, $11.75@11.87½; do seller December, $11.40@11.45; seller January, $11.60@11.70; seller February, $11.90@12.00; prime mess pork, $10.50@10.75; extra prime do, $8.75@9.00. Lard, cash or seller October, 7c for old, and 6¾@7c for new; do, seller December, 6¾@6⅞c; do, seller January, $6.95@7.00; do, seller February, $7.05@7.10. Green hams at 6½@7c; do, seller December, 6¾@7½c; sweet pickled hams, 8½@9c. Green shoulders at 3⅝@3¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅜@5½c; do short clear, 5⅜@5½c. Dry salted shoulders, 4½@4⅝c; do short ribs, 5⅝@6c; do short clear, 6@6¼c; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4c; do Cumberlands, 5⅝@6c; do short ribs or long clear, 6c; do short clear, 6⅛@6¼c; do long cut hams, 7⅝@7¾c. Meats, seller January about ⅜c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 6½c for shoulders; 7½c for clear ribs; 7⅞c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $18.00@18.50 for summer, and $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6⅛@6⅜c; grease quotable at 4½@5½c. Sales were reported of 50 brls mess pork (old) at $12.25; 170 brls new mess pork at $12.00; 70 brls do at $11.75; 500 brls do seller February at $12.00; 25 tcs lard at 7c; 250 tcs do at 6¾c; 350 tcs do seller January at 7c; 750 tcs do at $6.95; 200 boxes shoulders on private terms; 250 boxes short clear on private terms; 500 boxes equal amounts of long and short clear, seller December, at 6c; 50 brls mess beef at $8.00; 200 brls city tallow at 6½c; 50 pkgs yellow grease at 5c.

Flour was very active, much more so than on any day for a long time past. The disposition to realize at a decline of 50c per brl from previous quotations, on fair shipping extras, which was shown yesterday by several dealers, brought out a large order demand on European account to-day, which was confined strictly to $4.75@5.25 for good, and $5.25@5.37½ for a few lots of favorite brands. Several lots were offered at $5.50, which have hitherto been held at $6.00; but they were invariably refused. A few lots were taken by local dealers. Winters were relatively steady, and bran easier. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Archibald's) at $12.00; 100 brls do on private terms; 330 brls spring extras at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.70; 200 brls do at $5.50; 500 brls do at $5.25; 300 brls do at $5.15; 500 brls do at $5.12½; 400 brls do at $5.00; 5,125 brls do on private terms; 200 brls rye (Forest City), and 100 brls do at $4.50; 50 brls do at $4.37½; 100 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $9.50. Total, 9,055 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.00, delivered.

Wheat was irregular, more active, and fully 1c lower. Liverpool was strong, and wheat was reported to be held higher in New York, but the gloomy feeling produced by the financial news from the East, together with larger receipts here, made the market very heavy in the early part of the day, though it only declined ⅝@¾c below the minimum prices of yesterday afternoon. Later there was a decided reaction, when the rumors of the Claflin failure were contradicted, and New York was quoted higher. There was a very moderate demand for shipment, and that chiefly for Northwestern, or No. 3; but a considerable quantity of cash wheat was taken up for delivery on options, some for this month, and more to-morrow, on seller November. The leading feature of the market for cash was, however, the buying up of as much as they could get hold of quietly, by parties who calculated on a sudden demand for the article within a day or two, when it is found that November deliveries are very light, on account of the smallness of the stock of straight No. 2 spring in store. Last Saturday evening there was only 215,000 bu of that grade on hand, and the quantity here now is probably much less than that, so that a very little is left to go a great way. This demand caused quite a buoyant feeling in cash wheat towards 1 o'clock, which would have been more marked but for a rather vigorous pounding down on the December option, which was probably undertaken in behalf of those who bought up the car lots. Seller November opened at 99c, declined to 98½c, advanced to 99c, receded to 98½c, and rose to 99½c, closing at 99½c. Seller December sold at 99⅞c@$1.01¼, closing at $1.00⅞. Cash No. 2 spring sold at 98@99c, but closed stronger at 99⅝c. Northwestern do (in N. W.) closed firm at $1.02. No. 1 spring (straight) was active at $1.00; at $1.04½ for Northwestern, in the N. W. elevator, and at $1.01 for the same grade elsewhere. No. 3 spring closed firm at 96c; and rejected do at 92c. Cash sales were reported of 16,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.00; 1,600 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.04½; 2,000 bu do at $1.01; 4,000 bu do at $1.00; 72,400 bu No. 2 spring at 99c; 15,800 bu do at 98⅞c; 12,800 bu do at 98⅝c; 13,000 bu do at 98½c; 27,800 bu do at 98c; 2,000 bu do No. 2 Northwestern at $1.02; 7,500 bu do at 99½c; 8,400 bu do at 99¼c; 4,000 bu do at 99c; 4,400 bu No 3 spring at 96c; 20,800 bu do at 95c; 2,800 bu rejected spring at 92c. Total, 216,100 bu.

Corn was less active and weak, but was only ⅛@¼c lower than yesterday, and declined very slowly, though not much wanted. Liverpool was quoted higher, and New York was firm till near the close, while our receipts were smaller than the recent average, only 169 cars being inspected into store this morning. These facts helped to strengthen the hands of holders, and, with the easier feeling in lake freights, brought out a free demand for shipment, several cargoes being taken. There was not much pressure on the market either way for November, nearly all of the option deals for that month seeming to have been settled up already, though many seemed apprehensive of a further drop on account of heavy offerings of corn by parties who had to receive it on November deliveries. Things settled down slowly, of their own weight, under the knowledge that we have large stocks in store for this season of the year, and the fear that shipment by lake is nearly over for 1873. There was, however, a fair business done for December, buyers hoping, almost against hope, for a turn in affairs that will bring about a decided reaction from the present depressed state of the market. Seller November opened at 36⅛c, fell off ⅛c, advanced to 36½c, declined to 35⅞c, and closed firmer at 36c. Seller December sold at 37⅛@37½c, closing at 37½c. Regular No. 2 corn closed at 36c; strictly fresh receipts of do at 36½c; high mixed at 36½c, and rejected at 35c. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu high mixed at 36⅝c; 6,000 bu do at 36⅜c; 27,000 bu do at 36½c; 5,000 bu do at 36¼c; 400 bu No. 2 at 36¼; 11,600 bu do at 36⅛c; 38,000 bu do at 36⅛c; 33,600 bu do at 36¼c; 39,200 bu do at 36c; 1,600 bu rejected at 36c; 400 bu do at 35⅛c; 8,000 bu do at 35c; 18,000 bu No. 2 at 37⅝c; 6,000 bu high mixed at 38c afloat. Total, 202,800 bu.

Oats were dull and declined fully 1c per bu, in sympathy with wheat and corn, and in the absence of anything like a demand. There were free sellers all through the session, and no buyers except those who stood ready to take advantage of the situation, when terms suited them. The pressure to sell a very few lots expected to be delivered to-morrow produced still greater weakness for December options, which sold from 31c at the opening to 30½c at the close. Regular No. 2, or seller November, opened at 29½c, and closed tame at 29½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu at 29⅝c; 20,800 bu at 29½c; 20,000 bu at 29½c; 600 bu rejected at 26½c; 600 bu do at 26c; 600 bu white by sample at 36c; 1,200 bu do at 33c. Total, 46,200 bu.

Rye was active and firmer, under a demand to make up a cargo, the receipts continuing light. The market opened at 60c, but advanced to 61c for round lots, and closed firm, while car lots could probably have been obtained for 60½c. Cash sales were reported of 16,000 bu No. 2 at 61c; 800 bu do at 60½c; 2,400 bu do at 60c. Total, 19,200 bu. Rejected was nominal at 56@57c.

Barley was in moderate demand, which, with light offerings, prevented the weakness that almost every one seemed to anticipate would result from the decline in other markets. Cash No. 2 opened at $1.23¼, and advanced to $1.25, closing easier at $1.24. Nothing was reported in options. No. 3 was steadier at 92@93c, closing with holders at the outside. Rejected was weak and lower at 60@64c, and sample lots were very dull. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.25; 4,800 bu do at $1.24; 800 bu do at $1.23½; 400 bu do at $1.23; 3,200 bu No. 3 at 93c; 2,000 bu do at 92½c; 3,600 bu do at 92c; 2,800 bu rejected at 64c; 400 bu do at 63c; 1,200 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 60c; 700 bu by sample at $1.30; 1,200 bu do at $1.02; 400 bu do at 95c; 500 bu do at 80c; 300 bu do at 75c; 700 bu do at 70c, on track; 400 bu do at $1.10; 600 bu do at 80c, delivered. Total, 24,800 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

OCT. 31.—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast firm; several have been taken for the Continent. Arrivals of wheat and corn moderate. Extra State flour 29s 6d. Prime mess pork 63s. Short-rib middles 42s. Mark Lane—Wheat very firm. Liverpool—Wheat strong; California, 12s 8d@13s 4d. Corn slow. Extra State flour 32s. Prime mess pork 63s. Short-rib middles, Cumberland cut, 41s.

HOPS.

The Madison (Wis.) *Journal* of the 29th says:

As has been previously intimated in this paper, hop growers "set their pins" too high (30 cents), and the warning given that it would invite importations has turned out true; and now German and English hops are offered all over the country at 40 cents and few buyers. Prices, in this country, have steadily declined, while the demand has followed suit. Brewers generally have purchased more or less Bavarian hops; and as the hard times will prevent the usual stocking-up this winter, a dull market for hops will probably rule.

The importations at the port of New York alone, last week, equaled 2,000 American bales, with more on the way. The consumption last year was put at 90,000 bales by Emmet Wells, instead of 100,000, as in the previous year—the falling off being attributed to a cold spring, cholera, and temperance legislation. Brewers held about 8,000 bales of 1872s at the opening of the season, and the unusual stocks of beer at the same time equaled 4,000 bales more, to which add 13,500 bales of 1873s in Wisconsin, 40,000 in New York, and 13,000 to 15,000 in other States, and we have about 80,000 bales, to say nothing of 3,000 bales of 1868s, 1869s, and 1870s in New York City and the country. Under no circumstances can we need over 22,000 American bales, which equal about 11,000 of the Bavarian, the latter running about double the weight of American bales.

A fine sample of hops—representing 5,000 bales—is shown of Oregon hops.

ADDRESS TO FARMERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Most of us are fattening more or less hogs for market. Can we afford to sell at present prices? We all know that we cannot. Our corn is not more than a fourth of a crop of salable corn. Every bushel that we are feeding to our hogs would be worth 50 to 75 cents before another crop comes in. It seems strange that farmers will continue to rush their hogs on the market, and keep a continual glut, and have to take half what they ought to have for them. We are all complaining of hard times, but that kind of management will always make times hard with us. Let us hold on, and study the matter a little. We have the whole thing in our own hands. We can raise the price of pork in three weeks from three to six cents gross at home, and nothing less this season will pay us for pork. We can do this by keeping our hogs at home until they are wanted at that price. If the packers want them at that price, let them come and get them and take the job of fighting the railroads off our hands. If they don't want them at that price, let us salt them at home. We can make as good bacon as they can. If every farmer could not salt his own hogs, some could salt more than their own, and in that way we can realize more for our hogs than in any other way. It is true we could not get all the pay for them as soon as we perhaps would from the packers; but we could get money on them as soon as they are salted, and the balance in thirty to sixty days, and there will be twice as much of it when we do get it. The hog crop this season is not a large one, for the reason that last year's corn crop was the largest ever produced, and more hogs have been produced and matured and sent to market since last spring than ever before during the warm season. Let us then hold our hogs, and not sell any after, say, the 1st of November, until we get the price where it ought to be. Then, if the packers do not want them at our price, let us salt them down to the last shoat.

Farmers, try it. Set your own price on your own produce, now or never. A. LEWIS.

OLATHE, Kansas.

LATEST.

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon, and closed easier than on 'Change, closing at 99½c cash and seller November, the latter selling down to 98⅞c; and at $1.00⅛@1.00⅝ seller December, closing at $1.00⅝@1.00¾. Corn was in fair demand and a shade higher, closing at 36@36⅛c seller November, and 37⅝c seller December. Two vessels, carrying together about 43,000 bu, were chartered for wheat to Buffalo at 8c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and easier; quotable at $1.76@1.81.

BROOM-CORN—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 8@9c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stock braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BUTTER—In the butter market there were no new developments. While there is no particular urgency in the demand from any source, the wants of buyers prove about equal to the current receipts, and holders manifest a firm feeling, refusing to effect sales at any considerable concession. Choice yellow continues scarce, and readily commands the quoted prices. We make no change in our list, as follows: Choice yellow, 25@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 12@18c.

BAGGING—Under this head there are no changes to note. A steady moderate demand exists for the different lines, and at the prices now current the market is comparatively firm. Stocks are light, but sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. We quote: Stark A, 37c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag A, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS—Were in moderate order demand. Poor choice lots were steady under light offerings. Peas were unchanged. We quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime hand picked do, $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $2.00@2.15. Yellow peas, $1.25; do, green, $1.40@1.45.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were very quiet, the unpleasant weather having had the effect of stopping what little trade there was previously. Prices remain the same, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $35.00@50.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Prices range substantially the same as for the past fortnight or more, but there is noticeable an easier undertone to the market, and present indications point to lower prices. Factorymen are getting uneasy, and some of them express a desire to "unload" at a material concession from the prices demanded two weeks ago. We quote: New York factory, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Continues dull, with prices weak and unsettled, except for Lehigh and Lackawanna, which are held at full rates. Quotations are as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $9.50; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $7.50; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There was a good demand for flour barrels, but packers' goods were slow. Stock remains firm. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00@37.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—The demand continues fully up to the supply, and fresh packages sell readily at 24c.

FEATHERS—Were dull and easy. Dealers are generally confining their purchases to small lots previously contracted for. The jobbing trade is light, and there is no desire to increase stocks, which are now firm. We quote: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 65@67c, from first hands; jobbing price, 77½@80c; 2 per cent discount cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—Quiet still prevails in the fish market, orders being few and small. Prices were again quoted unchanged, though there was more or less shading all around. The following is from the Boston *Journal of Commerce*: "The fish market this week looks more promising, but the vessels on the shore have about quit, having met with a very light catch. There are some vessels to arrive with bay mackerel, and it is anticipated that they will do something, though the catch thus far has been very light. Halifax mackerel receipts are light, though full prices are demanded, and but small supply in the market. The vessels with codfish are all coming in with full cargoes and a good supply, and lower prices may be expected." We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.60; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@35c; box herring scaled, 40@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A liberal amount of trading was done in dried fruits and nuts, and, with a few exceptions, prices ruled firmer than at the beginning of the week. Domestics are in light stock, but foreign varieties are in very full supply. Prices range the same as on yesterday: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, new, $2.65@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.40@2.50; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; old do, 7c; citron, 38@40c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 9½@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13½@14c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@30c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chilie walnuts, 22@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GROCERIES—Refined sugars continue weak and unsettled, notwithstanding liberal sales, and quotations are "off" another ⅛c. Coffees remain extremely dull, the demand being of a "hand to mouth" character, but they are the strongest thing in the list, owing to scant supplies. Syrups and molasses were in better stock, and holders evinced less firmness. Other goods were steady and unchanged. Trade was fully up to general expectation, and jobbers seem confident that next month's sales will show a decided increase over October. Below are the current quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 31@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29¾c; fancy Rio, 26½@26¾c; choice do, 26@26½c; prime Rio, 25¼@25½c; good do, 24½@25c; common do, 23½@24½c; roasting do, 23@23½c; Singapore Java, 28@29½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25½@26½c; do, prime, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12⅝c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11⅝c; granulated, 11½@11⅝c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10⅜@10½c; extra C, 10⅛@10¼c; C No. 2, 10@10⅛c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10⅛c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9⅛@9⅜c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅞@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅝@9¾c; do prime, 9@9⅛c; do, fair, 8⅛@8⅜c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@18c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lilly, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅜c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6@6⅛c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6⅛@6⅜c; primrose, 6@6⅛c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons are lower, and in moderate request. The demand for apples continues good, and the market for choice lots is firm. The cold weather has interfered with the shipping movement some, and slight concessions have been made for large lots. There is a fair order trade in cranberries, and choice lots are held firmly, while inferior berries sell at various prices, according to quality. Grapes were slow. We repeat: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ⅌ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.50@4.50 per case. Common to choice apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl from store; do in car lots, $2.75@3.50. Pears, 75@90c per box or basket; do in brls, $6.00@8.00. Catawba grapes, 11½@12½c per lb; do, per basket, $1.00@1.25; cultivated cranberries (Cherry), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ⅌ brl; wild do, $10.00@11.00. Quinces, $1.00@1.10 per basket. Sales include 14 cars, or 2,125 brls, apples (Heming's brand), 360 brls at $3.50; 762 brls at $3.35; 308 brls at $3.30; 448 brls at $3.25; 315 brls at $3.00; 5 cars at $3.00; 1 car at $3.10.

HOPS—The demand continues light and generally from local business. Prices were without material change, as follows: Prime Western, 40@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@43c.

HAY—The market is still quoted dull and easy, and a decline is noticed in the common grades of timothy and prairie. Orders which had been sent forward from the East have been countermanded, and about the only trade now is on local account. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.50; do, No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Shippers are still holding off, and the tendency of prices is still downward, in sympathy with the markets East. Quotations are as follows: Green city butchers', 6c; green cured, light, 9c; do, heavy, 8c; part cured, 7@8c; green calf, 13½c; veal kip, 11c; dry calf, 22c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 9c; deacon skins, 45@50c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no change of importance. The local demand has been restricted for a day or two by the disagreeable weather. Small orders from the interior are received daily, and are generally filled at the general rates, though concessions are made now and then. We quote:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
Cast blow steel	11½ @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½ @ 9c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Inactivity and weakness still characterize the leather market. Orders are cut down to the lowest practicable point, and then concessions are insisted upon. Prompt paying customers are accommodated, but the slow ones are obliged to pay the full quoted prices, which are as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	40@ 42
Kip, ⅌ lb	80@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	24@ 26
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.55@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet, and prices for many articles are easy, though not quotably lower. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 48c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Met with a moderate inquiry at the given rates: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½; 8d do, $4.87½; do, 6d, $5.12½; 4d and 5d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $8.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.62½; clinch, $7.00; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—We quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marlins, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Trade was quite up to the expectations of jobbers, because, in view of the unseasonable weather of the past few days, not much was expected. Carbon and lard oils were the only descriptions in which there was any appearance of activity, while the general market was positively dull. There was no change in prices, except for current make and No. 1 lard, which were quoted at 73c and 68c respectively. Carbon, 17½@18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 80c; do, current make, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 98c@$1.00; do boiled, $1.03@1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—The demand continues urgent, and the market is very firm at $1.10@1.15 for peachblows. The cold weather interferes somewhat with the shipping movement. A car load from the West arrived here to-day slightly frosted. New York potatoes sold at $1.15 on track, and $1.10 was bid for early rose in lots. Peachblows from store are quoted at $1.20 per bu, and early rose at $1.10@1.15. Sales include 1 car mostly peachblows at $1.07; 1 car early rose and peachblows at $1.10; 3 cars peachblows at $1.10; 3 cars at $1.15, all delivered; 2 cars New York at $1.15 on track; 300 brls at $3.00; 200 brls early rose at $2.75.

POULTRY AND GAME—The cold weather has lessened the demand for live poultry, and holders find it almost impossible to dispose of their stocks. Geese were lower. Dressed poultry was in fair request and steady. Game was slow, and prices for mallard ducks and quail were lower. We quote: Chickens, $2.00@2.50; ducks, $2.50@2.75; dressed chickens at $2.50@3.50; geese, $8.50@9.00; turkeys, 10c; dressed do, 10@14c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.50; partridges, $4.00; quail, $1.50@2.00; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.50 per doz; small ducks, $1.00@1.25; snipe, $1.00; venison saddles, long cut, 14@16c.

SEEDS—There was a moderate order trade in the higher grades of timothy, and under rather light offerings the market was a shade firmer. Prime sold at $2.75@2.80, and at $2.40@2.60 for common to good. Flax was more scarce and a shade stronger, good crushing selling at $1.62½. Clover remains quiet at $5.00@5.25; millet, from first hands, is quoted at 50@55c; and Hungarian do at 60@65c. We note sales of 100 bags prime timothy at $2.80; 97 bags good at $2.65; 12 bags fair at $2.55; 1 car good flax at $1.62½.

SALT—The country demand continues fair. There was no change in prices, which are given below: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C, $2.15; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.15@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; ground alum, $1.75.

TEAS—Were moving freely at firm and unchanged prices. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Met with a fair inquiry at former quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 30@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—We quote the market dull, as follows: Beech, $9.50@10.00; maple, $10.50@11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—Was inactive and nominal. The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says: "The sales of wool show very little variation in prices. Manufacturers are well supplied, and only enter the market when they require certain qualities with which to fill special orders. For general business they have enough on hand to keep their mills going to meet the wants of trade, but still there is very little surplus in first hands. In nearly all the great markets of the country, the stocks of fleeces in first hands are much smaller than they were at the corresponding period of last year. Most of the spring clip of California is now in the hands of manufacturers, but at the corresponding period of last year much of it was in the possession of speculators. It is difficult to find pulled wool anywhere, and but for the stringency of the money market, it would range higher than current rates. The market is almost bare of Canada combing wool, and supplies are not expected. Combing and delaine fleeces are in fair demand at full prices. Foreign wool is likely to rate high, as our market has been eased by the recent exports to Great Britain. With the restoration of confidence in monetary matters, the trade in wool will be well maintained throughout the year. The statisticians have been figuring out short supplies everywhere; but let there be a little extra demand, and we should soon see the article in transit from all parts of the world, the same as it was immediately after the November fire of last year." We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@29c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—The market is rather quiet and not particularly firm, though prices remain unchanged. Brooms are in fair supply and demand, and are reported firm at the given quotations. We repeat: Two-hoop pails, $2.25 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.50; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $2.30; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothes-pins, $1.00@1.25; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter-tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 3 in nest, $1.10; broom-handles, $12.00@16.00 per m. No. 1 brooms, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.50@2.75; do common, $1.75@2.50.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Rates remain the same, as follows:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs	Cured meats in bulk
Boston	$ 60	$1.20	60	70
New York	55	1.10	55	65
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	50	1.00	50	60
Wilmington, Del.	50	1.00	50	60
Washington, D. C.	50	1.00	50	......
Alexandria, Va.	62	1.24	......	......
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	27
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	37½	75	37½	......
Norfolk, Va.	58	1.15	......	......
Wilmington, N. C.	75	1.35	......	......
Charleston	77	1.54	......	......
Petersburgh and Richmond	65	1.30	......	......

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,937	13,632	841
Tuesday	3,036	20,752	1,470
Wednesday	2,059	29,180	488
Thursday	2,612	27,840	1,400
Friday	1,300	22,000	1,845
Total	11,944	113,204	6,049
Same time last week	14,765	58,158	6,330
Week before last	12,227	58,345	4,799

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	178	6,581	
Tuesday	391	5,957	
Wednesday	1,073	6,158	
Thursday	212	8,989	
Total	1,854	27,685	

The formal opening of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, it is now announced, will take place on Nov. 20. The stock raisers and feeders of the Northwest are cordially invited by the management to be present on that occasion.

CATTLE—Little or no change was noticeable in the situation of the cattle market. At all events, there was no improvement in any of its features, unless the circumstance that the receipts were somewhat lighter than on the previous days of the week may be considered an improvement. Ordinarily this would have affected the market favorably, but with the yards filled to overflowing with stale cattle, the fact that there was a marked diminution in the receipts was of little consequence. An increase in the purchases of shippers was noted, but there was a falling off in the demand from other sources, so that the volume of sales showed only slight increase after all. The range of prices paid was $1.80@5.40, with the major portion of the sales at prices ranging downward from $4.25. Butchers had their orders well filled, but they were in attendance, and when an unusually attractive bait was offered they invested. Stock cattle sold to only a moderate extent, at $2.50@3.50 for natives, and at $2.00@2.75 for Texans. Packers bought a few bunches of "long-horns" at about previous rates. The market closed dull and heavy, with a strong probability that to-morrow's sales of common and medium grades will show a still further reduction. Below are the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.60@5.80
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.35
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
12	cows	920	[illegible]
17	cows	902	[illegible]
18	cows	900	[illegible]
18	stockers	722	[illegible]
16	scalawags	808	[illegible]
17	good steers	1,310	[illegible]
41	stock steers	1,005	[illegible]
36	stock steers	1,030	[illegible]
17	fair steers	1,228	[illegible]
14	fair steers	1,249	[illegible]
36	fair steers	1,111	[illegible]
20	cows	880	[illegible]
18	cows	900	[illegible]
18	stockers	1,040	[illegible]
13	cows	1,014	[illegible]
18	cows	1,041	[illegible]
65	good steers	1,312	[illegible]
18	fair steers	1,140	[illegible]
18	cows	912	[illegible]
14	cows	892	[illegible]
36	Texas cattle	997	[illegible]
22	cows	900	[illegible]
57	Texas steers	971	[illegible]
34	fair steers	1,155	[illegible]
72	Texas steers	1,177	[illegible]
73	Texas steers	1,084	[illegible]
35	medium steers	1,243	[illegible]
17	medium steers	1,180	[illegible]
17	medium steers	1,226	[illegible]
14	medium steers	1,248	[illegible]
32	choice steers	1,415	[illegible]
16	choice steers	1,481	[illegible]
41	good steers	1,236	[illegible]
33	good steers	1,225	[illegible]
15	choice steers	1,354	[illegible]
96	medium steers	1,178	[illegible]
17	good steers	1,310	[illegible]
17	good steers	1,320	[illegible]
18	good steers	1,147	4.50
33	good steers	1,236	4.50
25	Texas steers	880	2.50

HOGS—Although the receipts were large (estimated at 22,000), a falling off of something like 5,000—as compared with yesterday's arrivals—and the probability that to-morrow's supply would show even a more pronounced decrease, had the effect to partially restore confidence, and the downward course of prices has been, for the present, at least, checked. During the opening hours there was apparent a feeling of weakness, and in some instances the closing quotations of yesterday were shaded to the extent of 5@10c, but as the day advanced holders grew firmer in their views. In addition to the demand for shipment East, the city packers were represented in the list of buyers, and the day's sales made a large aggregate, not far from 20,000 head changing hands. These sold chiefly at $3.65@3.85, though the extreme range was $[illegible]@4.10. The outside figure was paid for a car-load or two of extra bacon hogs. The market closed firm at $3.50@3.90 for heavy, and at $3.70@4.00 for light.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
39	303	$3.65	34	273	$3.65	49	301	[illegible]
45	279	3.70	42	358	3.60	50	304	[illegible]
49	203	3.75	64	256	3.75	43	359	[illegible]
44	322	3.90	48	240	3.90	50	228	[illegible]
44	222	3.25	110	196	4.00	51	261	[illegible]
66	219	3.85	54	271	3.75	38	299	[illegible]
40	396	3.90	46	268	3.60	65	226	[illegible]
50	183	4.00	44	192	4.00	108	[illegible]	[illegible]
59	222	3.85	30	210	4.00	104	259	[illegible]
138	315	3.75	187	238	3.80	54	297	[illegible]
69	300	3.85	55	265	3.65	100	295	[illegible]
54	273	3.80	100	200	4.00	56	261	[illegible]
60	200	3.80	56	284	3.75	56	259	[illegible]
138	273	3.70	50	314	3.80	47	359	[illegible]
41	408	3.80	92	300	3.95	50	309	[illegible]
112	253	3.80	62	244	3.75	60	198	[illegible]
40	396	3.75	108	238	3.75	40	222	[illegible]
109	270	3.75	49	204	3.75	56	179	[illegible]
132	278	3.75	49	295	3.75	61	251	[illegible]
48	335	3.75	82	306	3.75	54	270	[illegible]
50	259	3.75	147	313	3.75	51	298	[illegible]
141	293	3.70	64	249	3.65	62	240	[illegible]
56	273	3.65	47	319	3.70	104	274	[illegible]
77	267	3.75	28	178	4.00	51	261	[illegible]
55	280	3.75	132	280	3.90			

SHEEP—Were in limited demand only, and sold slowly at former quotations, or at $2.75@3.25 for poor to medium, and at $3.50@4.00 for good to choice. Shippers done nothing, while the purchases of local butchers were smaller than usual.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.

Another quiet day was passed at the wholesale market. The offerings were very light, and only two or three cargoes changed hands. A fleet of lumber-laden vessels are on their way to this port, and it is thought that the offerings will be larger soon. Prices are little better than nominal, as follows:

Mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@15.00; good to choice boards and strips, $10.00@18.00; common mixed do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $[illegible]; shingles, $3.12½; lath, $2.00.

We note the following sale: Cargo schr Skidmore, from Pentwater, 100 m common boards and strips at $9.00. Sold by William Megiade.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.25; Ludington, $[illegible]; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.00@2.25; Oconto, $2.65@3.00; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

The cold, stormy weather has interrupted business to some extent, though dealers are still receiving good orders from the interior, and trade is perhaps as good as could be expected. Shingles on track are more plenty and lower. Other kinds of lumber are without change in price. We quote:

First clear	$50.00@[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@[illegible]
Third clear, thick	43.00@[illegible]
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00@[illegible]
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00@[illegible]
Common siding	18.00@[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00@[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00@[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00@[illegible]
A stock boards	36.00@[illegible]
B stock boards	27.00@[illegible]
C stock boards	18.00@[illegible]
Common boards	12.00@[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00@[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00@[illegible]
Pickets, square	15.00@[illegible]
Pickets, flat	12.00@[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	14.00@[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	17.00@[illegible]
Lath	2.25@[illegible]
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@[illegible]
A or Star	3.50@[illegible]
Shingles on track	3.12½@[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	1.25@[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $[illegible] 35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $35.00@40.00; common, $16.00@[illegible]; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $36.00@40.00; common, $16.00@[illegible]; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $[illegible] 35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@[illegible]; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $[illegible] 30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $[illegible] 35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $[illegible] @25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@[illegible]; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@[illegible].

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@[illegible]; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, [illegible].

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—11 a. m.—Flour, [illegible]. Wheat—winter, 12s; spring, 11s 4d@12s; white, 12s 8d@12s 9d; club, 13s@13s 3d. Corn, 32s. Pork, [illegible]. Lard, 40s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Flour, 27@28s. Wheat—winter, 11s 10d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 5d@12s; white, 12s 9d@12s 10d; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 32s@32s 3d. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9d; Orleans, 9¼@9½d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Sales for the week, 55,000; export, [illegible]; speculation, 3,000; stock, 352,000; American, [illegible]; receipts, 63,000; American, 2,000; actual export, 8,000; stock afloat, 79,000; American, 59,000; sales of uplands on basis of good ordinary, shipped October, November, and December, at 8⅝@8 7-16d.

Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat, average quality, 12s 9d@12s 10d; club do, 13s 3d@13s 6d; red western spring, 11s 5d@12s; red winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d. Flour, 27s@28s. Corn, 32s@32s 3d. Receipts of wheat the past three days, 31,000 quarters, of which 17,000 quarters were American. Receipts of corn, 15,000 quarters; American, 3,000.

Provisions—Beef, 75s. Lard, 40s 6d. Cheese, [illegible]. Cumberland middles, 38s. Short-rib, 40s.

Tallow, 41s.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—To-morrow is semi-annual settling day at the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange is closed. The amount of bullion gone into the bank to-day on balances was £20,000. Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; on account, 92⅜@92⅝. United States Bonds—5-20s of '65, 93¼; do of '67, 96¼; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 90½. Erie, 38½.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—French securities, both here and in London, are excited and flat. Rentes declined to 55@56f.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—There was a feverish feeling and less animation in the market to-day, owing to the suspension of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. Commission houses were very quiet in all branches, but a fair jobbing trade is in progress. Fine bleached shirtings and standard sheetings remain unchanged in price. Cotton and wool flannels are in fair demand. Worsted dress fabrics, blue polka spot poplins, and printed are fairly active; prints in steady request.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Wool flat and nominal; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double, extra and above, 50@51c; extra, 48@50c; medium, [illegible]; coarse, 40@42c; New York, Michigan, and Indiana and Western fine, 43@46c; medium, 43@46c; [illegible] 40@42c; combing, washed, 57½@60c; combing, unwashed, 38@42c; Canada combing, 60c; fine unwashed, 29@31c; coarse and medium unwashed, 36@38c; tub washed, 45@50c; extra and merino pulled, [illegible]; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 38@40c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day only [illegible] head, making a total supply for the week thus far of 5,882 head, or 346 cars. There were no sales, and the yards are bare of stock. The feeling is still improving.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week thus far [illegible]. The market is firm at yesterday's prices. [illegible]

lambs, $5.00@5.50; Canada sheep, $4.75@5.25; Western sheep, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,400 head, making a total supply for the week thus far 41,700 head. The market is slow and dragging at 10@15c per cwt decline from yesterday's prices. Sales, 1,600 head Ohio and Michigan hogs, averaging 180 and 260, at $4.00@4.30.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 31.—CATTLE—The receipts of cattle at these yards for the week ending Oct. 30 were 485 cars, or 8,245 head, against 386 cars for the same time last week. The supply of cattle for yard sales has been larger than the demand, though there were plenty of buyers, consequently prices have lowered a trifle from last week's quotations, excepting stockers. Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $5.30@5.65; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4.25@4.80; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $3.50@4.20; bulls, stags, and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2.00@3.50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $2.75@4.00. The sales for the week amounted to 3,192 head.

HOGS—The receipts for the week ending Oct. 30 were 225 cars, or 24,750 head, against 248 cars for the week before. The supply has been lighter, and, of course, has improved the market a good deal, and stock is selling brisk at the following prices: Extra Philadelphia, $4.70, top price; good Philadelphia, $4.60; light Yorkers, 180 to 200 lbs, $4.50; rough Yorkers, $4.30; common and coarse hogs, $3.90@4.00. The prices appear to fluctuate as the arrivals are heavy or light.

SHEEP—The receipts for the week ending Oct. 30 were 50 cars, or 10,500 head, against 74 cars for the week before. The run of sheep has not been as heavy, yet it is much larger than the demand. There are too many common that don't sell for any price scarcely; 95 to 100 lbs, extra, $4.75@5.00; 85 to 90 lbs, good, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.00@3.25.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—BEEVES—The receipts were 31 cars, or 527 head, making 2,300 for the four days, against 2,100 for the same time last week. The market is quiet and unchanged, at 6@9¾c per lb for Texans, and 8½@12½c for native cattle. Sales include 6 cars common Ohio cattle, 6½ cwt average, at 8½c ℔ lb, to dress 55 lbs; 1 car do, 5½ cwt, at 9c; 1 car do, 6 cwt, at 9¼c; 2 cars do, 6½ cwt, at 10c ℔ lb, to dress 56 lbs; 2 cars of mixed do, 6½@8½ cwt, at 10½c ℔ lb; 2 cars of fat do, 7½ cwt, at 11c; 4 cars of Illinois steers, 7@7¾ cwt, at 10¾c, to dress 56 lbs; 6 cars do, strong 6 cwt, at 9½@9¾c; 1 car do, 6 cwt, at 9c; 5 cars of Kentucky steers, 6½ cwt, at 10@12½c; 7 cars do, 5@8 cwt, at 9@11c; 3 cars of Texans, 4½ cwt, at 6c ℔ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Arrivals 21 cars, or 4,400 head, making 12,731 for four days, against 14,126 for the same time last week. The market was a shade firmer and a little more active at 4@6c ℔ lb for sheep, and 5½@7½c for lambs. Among the sales were 3 cars of Ohio sheep, 95 lbs average, at 5½c per lb; 3 cars do, 83 lbs, at 5c; 1 car do, 82 lbs, at 4¾c; 2 cars of Kentucky do, 90 lbs, at 4½@4¾c; 2 cars of Michigan, 88 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car do, 97 lbs, at 5½c; 2 cars of Canada sheep and lambs, 71½ lbs, at 5c; 1 car do, 97 lbs, at $6.15 per 100 lbs; 1 car of Canada lambs, 67 lbs, at 7c; ½ car of State, 77 lbs, at 6¼c.

SWINE—Receipts 38 cars, or 4,590 hogs, making 27,950 for four days, against 24,650 for the same time last week. No sales on live weights; city dressed hogs dull at 5¾@6¼c.

Pittsburgh Oil-Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 31.—Refined spot quoted at 15½c; crude firm at $1.05@1.10.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling uplands, 15c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal firm; fair to Western, $3.10@3.65. Wheat irregular and unsettled; prices advanced; receipts, 102,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.31@1.32; No. 2 Chicago, $1.33@1.35; do Milwaukee, $1.36@1.39; Iowa spring, $1.31@1.35; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.42; other grades unchanged. Rye quiet at 88@92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn opened firm and closed dull and declining; receipts, 93,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 60c; sail do, 60½@61c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts, 78,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 46@47c; white Western, 48@50½c.

EGGS—In fair request and steady; Western and Canada, 25½@26c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 19½@22½c. Sugar dull and heavy at 6¾@7½c. Molasses dull. Rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 15¼@16c.

TURPENTINE—Weak at 47c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $14.90@15.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles scarcely so firm; long clear, 8¼c. Lard heavy and lower; old Western steam, 7 3-16@7½c; choice, 7¾c.

BUTTER—Steady.

CHEESE—Dull at 13@13½c.

WHISKY—Inactive at 91@91½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inactive and scarce. Corn active; sales 8,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 48@49c. Oats neglected; asking 42c for No. 2 Western. Rye neglected. Barley in moderate demand; 7,300 bu Canada at $1.40; 2 cars do at $1.37½.

FREIGHTS—Easier on corn at 11¼@11½c; wheat, 12c; oats, 7½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady at $6.75@7.00. Wheat quiet at $1.30@1.35. Corn quiet; new, 40c; old, 42@44c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 33@43c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork, $12.25@12.50; sales at $12.35@12.50. Lard dull; kettle jobbing at 7½c; steam, 6¾c bid, 7c asked. Bulk meats dull; winter cured shoulders, 6½c; new, fully cured, offered at 6c; clear rib bulk at 5½c; clear, 5¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders jobbing at 7½c; clear rib, sales at 6½c; clear, 6½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $1.30 cash or November; $1.34½ December; No. 1 red, $1.38 cash; No. 2, $1.29@1.29½; cash, $1.31@1.31½. Corn—Full prices asked, but no demand; high mixed, 43½c; low mixed, 41@41½c. Oats dull at 35c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; to Buffalo, 4½@5c; to Oswego, 8½@9c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.20.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, none; corn, none; oats, 22,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unsettled and irregular; prices nominal.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.46½@1.47; No. 1, $1.40½@1.42; amber, $1.34. Corn and oats—No sales.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.07½; No. 2, $1.03½ cash or November; $1.04½ December. Corn dull; No. 2, 39c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 29c. Rye dull; No. 1, 64c. Barley irregular; No. 2, $1.40.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; to Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 132,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 134,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 63@64c. Oats steady and firm; Western, mixed, 48c; white, 49c. Rye quiet at 80@88c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $15.00@16.00; bulk shoulders, 6½@6¾c; clear rib, 6@6½c. Bacon—Shoulders and clear rib, 8¼@8½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 13@14c. Lard, 7¾@8c.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at 94c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet. Corn dull at 56@58c. Barley quiet.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $7.00@7.87½; State, Ohio and Indiana, $7.25@8.20. Wheat—choice grades in demand; others neglected; red, $1.58; amber, $1.62; No. 1 spring, $1.39@1.40. Rye steady at 85c. Corn in better demand at 63c; mixed, 62@63c. Oats dull; white Western, 48c; mixed, 44@45c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

WHISKY—94c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31.—BAGGING—Firm and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; prices nominal; mess pork, $13.50@14.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 6¾@7½c; clear, 7½c. Sugar-cured hams, 11c. Bulk meats nominal. Lard, tierce, 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2, $1.22; No. 3 red fall, $1.26; No. 2 do, $1.55. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 38@39½c on east track; 39@39½c regular; 38½c November. Oats firmer; No. 2, 32@33½c, in elevator. Barley dull; No. 3, 95c; choice Wisconsin, $1.50.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, small sales at $13.50. Bulk meats lower. Round lots loose clear rib at 5 1-5c, with 5¼c bid for 1,000,000 lbs. Bacon, only small order trade. Lard, only peddling lots sold.

HOGS—Quiet at $3.50@3.75.

CATTLE—More demand. Common to medium, $2.00@3.75; fair to good wintered Texans, $3.00@3.75; fair to extra natives, $4.00@4.85.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Buyers holding off on account of the last day of the month; XXX, $7.12½@8.00; family, $8.87½@9.75. Corn—Supply light; mixed, 75c; yellow and white, 78c. Oats firm at 52@54c.

BRAN—Quiet at $1.10.

HAY—Dull; prime, $24.00@25.00; choice, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; mess, $15.25. Dry salt meats dull and lower; shoulders, 7c. Bacon firm; shoulders and clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8¼@8½c. Hams—No demand. Lard dull; tierce, 8¾@9c; keg, 10¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; good to fair, 9½c; seconds, 10@10½c; yellow clarified, 10¼@10½c; white, 11c. Molasses coming in more freely; poor, 53c; fair, 60@61c; good fair to strictly prime, 60@70c.

WHISKY—95c@$1.00.

STOCKS ON HAND—Pork, 5,112 brls; lard, kegs, 3,125; tierces, 874; bacon, clear, 205; clear rib, 667; shoulders, 170 casks; hams, tierces, sugar-cured, 1,222; plain, 204; dry salt meats, 192 casks.

COTTON—In active demand; sales, 4,450 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14@14¼c; low middling to strict low middling, 14¾@15½c; middling to good middling, 15½@17c. Receipts, 6,260 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,535 bales; coastwise, 1,937 bales; stock, 55,519 bales; week's sales, 23,500 bales; receipts, net, 24,062 bales; gross, 28,346 bales; exports to Great Britain, 14,505 bales; to the Continent, 5,882 bales; coastwise, 3,201 bales.

MONETARY—Gold, 107¾@108¼; currency, 111¼@112. Sterling, 112@113½, for private; bank, nominal; sight, 1@1¼c premium.

The Transit of Venus.

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1873.

Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D., President National Academy of Sciences:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 24th inst., conveying invitation from the National Academy of Sciences to attend their meeting on Tuesday, the 28th, at Columbia College, New York, with a request to favor the Academy with a report as to the plans and progress of the preparations for the Transit of Venus, just received, comes unfortunately at a time when the officers of the Observatory members of the Commission are most busy upon that very matter, in conjunction with the arrival of our great Equatorial; so as to preclude the possibility of either of them being present at the meeting next week. Nor would it be possible in so short a time to make an extended report of progress.

We can only say that all the instruments are contracted for and in progress of construction, and being delivered as they are completed; all are expected to be finished during the winter, except possibly some details in their construction which may require trial and experiment. The photographic trials are being made under the direction of Profs. Newcomb and Harkness. They have been somewhat retarded, owing to the absence of Mr. Walker, photographer of the Treasury Department, of whose experience we hoped to avail ourselves, and the examination of candidates for the position of photographer has been necessarily postponed for the same reason. Mr. Rutherfurd has kindly offered to train such photographers as we may send to him, which offer we shall thankfully accept in the case of such candidates as live in or near New York.

One transit instrument is already here, and is about being put in operation in its temporary hut for practice, and in the course of a few weeks we hope to begin to select from the applicants so as to organize the parties and initiate the practice which is deemed necessary for the proper discharge of their duties. All things have made progress so as to assure us that the parties with their outfit will be ready some time before it will be necessary to leave our shores for their destination. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. SANDS,
Rear-Admiral and Superintending President of Commissions on Transit of Venus.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

O. P. Keith, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

J. M. Kaywood, of Oregon, is at the Sherman.

J. P. Acker, of New York City, is at the Pacific.

T. H. Eastman, of Yankton, D. T., is at the Gardner.

C. W. Porter, of Meadville, Pa., is at the Gardner.

J. H. Raymond, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Pacific.

Richard B. Knapp, of Portland, Oregon, is at the Pacific.

Gen. William A. Aiken, of Connecticut, is at the Sherman.

Judge G. D. Hiscuck, of Lincoln, Neb., is at the Sherman.

R. T. McCabe and family, of Scranton, Pa., is at the Pacific.

The Hon. E. P. Ferry, Senator from Michigan, is at the Sherman.

D. A. Brown, of the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, is at the Pacific.

Mr. A. P. Burbank, late Principal of the Douglas School, leaves town in a day or two to fill engagements to give readings in Boston and other Eastern cities.

A correspondent tells of a mean young man in a Wabash avenue omnibus who, when handed 10 cents to deposit in the box as fare, put the scrip in his pocket, and gave the Company a ticket, which cost him only 5 cents, instead. The correspondent places this speculation on a par with stealing newspapers from a door-step or picking pockets in church.

The *Staats-Zeitung* in its daily reports of political events, includes among those prominent in the German movement, the following: Herr Dan O'Hara, Herr Barney Caulfield, Herr Mike McDonald, Herr Austin Doyle, Herr Patrick Tracey, Herr Michael C. Hickey, Herr Hughey Reed, Herr John Garrity, Herr Tom Foley.

IN GENERAL.

Some of the Paris journals say that Prince Napoleon is about to undertake a journey to the United States.

An Episcopal clergyman, who objected to the singing of the John Brown song on board a Cunard steamer because there were Southerners on board, was politely reminded of his own indiscretion in urging the claims of the Savior upon the congregated passengers, a large number of whom were Jews.

Gail Hamilton, writing of Biblical men, remarks: "We should say that Esau was far the more agreeable, interesting, and gifted person; and that Jacob, with his sly ways, and his mean-spirited willingness to work seven years longer for the man who had cheated him out of one wife, and into another, was not a man to be held in esteem of gods or men or women."

According to a New York paper, the illustrious bovine who whilom called himself Governor of Georgia, by name Rufus B. Bullock, is enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* in his native borough of Albion, in that State, where it is feared by the respectable portion of the community he will make his home for the future, unless, perchance, he should get his deserts and be sent to the Penitentiary.—*Savannah News.*

Judge Dillon goes to Little Rock, Ark., to hold Court. Judge Love will preside over the Federal Court at Des Moines the remainder of its present term. The papers in the Union Pacific Railroad mandamus case were received by Judge Dillon yesterday. His opinion thereon will probably not be filed until next term.—*Davenport Gazette.*

Col. T. J. Pickett, a gentleman well known to the Masonic fraternity of Illinois as a Grand Master of this State in 1852-'53, and well known as a member of the press gang and lately of the Quincy *Whig*, was elected, last week, Grand Master of Masons of Kentucky. This, we believe, is the second instance of any person reaching that position in two States. He is now publisher of the Paducah (Ky.) *Commercial.*

We are glad to know, as we now learn on good authority, that the report which gained currency in this State last month, from the statement of J. E. White, Western Superintendent, that George S. Bangs, General Superintendent of the railway mail service of the United States, intended soon to resign, is not true. Mr. Bangs has had no intention of leaving the service.—*Des Moines Register.*

Suicide and Life Insurance.

From the Dubuque Times.

A case of great importance has just been decided in the United States Circuit Court of Iowa. The facts we condense from the Des Moines *Journal*, which devotes over a column to the details of the case. The deceased, one C. L. Hogan, was about 40 years of age. For five years he had been express-agent at Boone, Ia. He was a jovial, light-hearted man; a careful, correct, energetic business man; a man of good habits, never in his life known to have been sick. Oct. 18, 1871, he committed suicide. The Coroner's Jury found that he died from the effect of a revolver-shot fired by his own hand. At the time of his death he held two policies of insurance upon his life, one issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. This policy contained a clause providing that the policy should be void if the assured should die by his own hand. Proof of death was forwarded to the Insurance Company. They refused to pay, on the ground that the assured had died by his own hand within the meaning of the proviso in the policy. Suit was brought against the Company by the administrator, who, in his petition, alleged that the said Charles L. Hogan, "while temporarily insane, and being incognizant of the act, took his own life." The defendant admitted that the deceased died by his own hand, but denied that he was insane, and the case was tried upon that issue. Before proceeding to trial, the counsel for the defense, after stating the case to the jury, asked them if any of them had the preconceived opinion that a man was conclusively insane merely because he committed suicide. Some of the jurors answered in the affirmative, and these men were, on defendant's motion, excluded from the jury, and their places filled from the panel. The plaintiff produced several witnesses who testified that a great and marked change had come over Hogan the latter part of his life. That for the last six months prior to his decease he had been moody and despondent at times. That he acted as though he "had the blues." That from an affectionate parent and husband he had changed to a morose, irritable man, subject to fits of anger. That during the latter years of his life he had complained of heavy pains in the back part of his head quite frequently. That at such times he was very violent in his manner, striking his wife, threatening her life, and treating her harshly, and afterwards denying all remembrance or knowledge of such actions. Physicians were also introduced, who, as experts, testified that in their opinion Hogan was insane. The defense admitted that decedent was at times despondent during the last year of his life, but explained the cause by showing that his family relations at home were very unpleasant, and that his pecuniary embarrassments alone were of so severe a character that they were sufficient to account for his moody and melancholy fits. That he was a defaulter to a large extent to the Express Company for which he worked; that he had embezzled a $500 money package, and that the Express Company were tracing the matter up, and that exposure was imminent at any moment. That he tried to borrow the money of various persons to make up his deficit to the Express Company. That he stated to one of his most intimate friends, the day before his death, that he must have this money, or he was a ruined man. That he failed to get it. That the morning of his death a Superintendent of the Express Company came to Boone, very unexpectedly to Hogan, to examine Hogan's accounts. That at about 11 o'clock that day he committed suicide. That he gave as a reason that his family relations were unpleasant; that he had no money and no friends, and had made up his mind to end his life.

The jury were out about half an hour, and returned a general verdict for the defendant, and answered as special findings that Hogan voluntarily and willfully took his own life, and that he knew at the time he shot himself that the act would result in his own death.

The plaintiff made a motion for a new trial, which came up before court on the 18th inst., and was overruled, and judgment entered upon the verdict.

This settles an important point as to suicide and insurance in Iowa, and is, in fact, the first barrier that has been interposed in the West to the common plea of insanity in actions on insurance policies.

DEATH IN THE BOTTLE.

A Deadly Poison Mistaken for Sherry Wine—Two Men Killed and One in Peril.

From the New York Sun, Oct. 29.

Giles Taylor, aged about 21, and John Donohue, aged 30, both laborers on the North River piers, and both unmarried, were boarders at 101 Hudson street. On Sunday evening Taylor and Donohue went to their couches. Taylor drew off his clothes and went to the closet to hang them up. In looking through the upper shelves he discovered a black bottle. He put it to his nose, and imagined he smelled sherry wine. He handed it to Donohue, who also pronounced it sherry wine. They were in high glee over their discovery, supposing it to be the private property of some other boarder. They conceived it a good joke to drink it up. They each took a long pull at the black bottle, and then called in Magner, another boarder, and a friend, Michael Cooples, of Washington and Watts street. There was but little of the stuff left in the bottle, and they got but a sup or two each.

The company separated, and Taylor and Donohue went to bed. Soon after Taylor said, "That's mighty bad rum, John." Donohue replied, "Oh, it's good enough." They soon began to grow uneasy, feeling burning sensations in their stomachs. It acted directly on their bowels, and they grew very sick. They purged and vomited. They were up and down and in and out of their room all night, and continually called for water, which they drank in great quantities. But their stomachs would not retain it. They shouted that they were burning up.

Magner, in the adjoining room, suffered almost as severely as they did. The landlord got up once, and after fussing about a short time without doing them any good, retired to his drowsy couch again. No attention was given the men—nothing was done to prevent the purging or to relieve the pain. Although they were absolutely dying, no physician was sent for until 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Then a dispensary practitioner went to the house. He gave them no relief. Their pulses were weak and fast declining. They had had no stimulants of any sort. The dispensary physician went his way, and troubled himself no more with the cases.

At 8 p. m. Dr. Van Kleeck, of 160 Franklin street, was sent for. He found Taylor and Donohue rolling in agony.

The pulses of the sufferers were scarcely perceptible; their eyes were sunken; their skin had assumed the livid hue of poisoned men; they suffered from intense thirst and fever, and both had dry tongues with a brown coating. The membrane from mouth to stomach was destroyed; their extremities were cold. In short, Taylor and Donohue were dying. It was then twenty-four hours after they drank the liquid from the black bottle, and they were entirely helpless. Dr. Van Kleeck sent for brandy, and administered it to them, and followed it with mucilaginous drinks to relieve their pain.

The physician procured the mysterious black bottle and examined it. As he turned it up quantities of colchicum seed ran from it. Shaking it well, he poured out nearly a quarter of a pound of the seed. He asked the sick men whether they did not notice the seed when they drank the liquid from the bottle. They said they did, but "supposed it to be flies." The bottle contained a laxative remedy for the rheumatism, and, bearing an odor similar to sherry wine, was easily mistaken for it. The quantity which they took was enough to kill four men. At 11 o'clock on Monday evening Dr. Van Kleeck made another visit to the dying men. The house was dark, and the landlord was comfortably in bed. Three dying men were within twenty feet of him. To the physician, who aroused him, he said he must have his sleep, as he could not lose his next day's work. Dr. Van Kleeck was satisfied that no remedies or attention could save Taylor or Donohue, and his doubts were strong as to Magner. He encouraged the sick men as much as he could, but told the landlord that preparations must be made for their death; that if they wished religious ministrations a priest should be sent for soon. This was done.

Taylor and Donohue lingered until yesterday at noon, when they died within a few minutes of each other. Magner still lived up to a late hour last night, and the prospects of recovery were favorable.

Caples, who drank but a sup of the liquid mixed with water, went home. He soon complained to his wife of gripes in his stomach, but next morning he went to his work as usual, and has felt no inconvenience since.

A Man of 74 Sued for Breach of Promise by a Woman of 55—Damages $1,000.

A suit for breach of promise has recently been attracting attention in Baltimore County, Md., the importance of the case being enhanced by the fact that it is the first and only case of a similar character that has ever been tried there. The suit was instituted by Mrs. Elizabeth Halbert, aged 55, and quite gray-haired, against Isaiah Baker, aged 74. Elizabeth declares that in December last Isaiah promised to marry her on the 1st day of January following, but failed to do so. Elizabeth swore that Baker visited her very often, and proposed marriage by declaring that his home was so lonely that he did not like to go there. He kept on proposing until she accepted him, and, though he was old in years, he was very fond of making love, and was as good at caressing as any young man she ever saw. Before she accepted him they talked over property matters, and it was agreed that each party was to have the full enjoyment of their respective properties during their lives, and to have the right to dispose of the same at death. The third evening before the appointed day the defendant brought to the plaintiff a marriage-contract to be signed, which she would not sign, as it cut her off from all interest in his property. She sent for Baker twice to come and talk the matter over, but he would not do so, and had never been in her house since that evening. In reply to these charges Baker swore that he was ready and willing to marry Elizabeth in January if she had signed the paper he took to her. He had ordered his wedding-suit, and made arrangements about the preacher and license, but when the old woman got mad and called him "old Baker," and made away with her property, and refused to sign the agreement, he thought he would let her go, and that day he swore he would never believe in another woman. The jury, with true Southern gallantry, awarded the forsaken Elizabeth $1,000 damages.

Juvenile Savings.

The people of Ghent, in Belgium, have been particularly successful in impressing upon the young the adoption of the habits of economy. Without government influence, and mainly through the exertions of the school-teachers, five-sevenths of the children who attend the schools, no less than 13,032, have become savings banks depositors, the aggregate sum deposited by them, according to a paper read before the British Association by J. G. Fitch, being 274,602 francs. In the infant schools (the habit of saving begins thus early) there are 3,039 children, of whom 1,920 are depositors of 66,523 francs. In the primary schools for the classes who pay for instruction, there are 1,079 scholars, 640 of whom deposit 22,687 francs; and in the schools for adults, held evenings and Sundays, out of 3,285 men and women, 2,889 are depositors to the amount of 99,252 francs.

—It is related of Bismarck that when at the peace preliminaries, the sum of milliards—which sat so lightly on France—was mentioned, Jules Favre appeared utterly speechless with horror. When he had recovered from the paroxysm, all he could say was, "that even if one were to count from the time of Christ till now, one could not manage to count such an enormous sum." Upon which Bismarck replied, with a smile: "Don't let that distress you; I have thought of that, and therefore brought this gentleman," pointing to Bleichroeder, the Jewish banker, "with me. He counts from the creation of the world."

MR. ARCH AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Visit of the English Labor-Reformer to the Immigration Depot—His Favorable Opinion of the System.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 29.

Mr. Joseph Arch, accompanied by Arthur Claydon, of Farringdon, England, and one or two other friends, left the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday noon for the purpose of visiting and inspecting Castle Garden, and acquainting himself with the American system of receiving foreigners and forwarding them to their destinations. On their arrival at the Battery the visitors were received by the officers and such of the Commissioners as chanced to be present, and were invited to thoroughly inspect every department. After a brief interview with Mr. Hurlburt, the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, the party set out on its tour of inspection with Supt. Webster as guide. Descending from the offices of the Commissioners the visitors entered the great rotunda, which was thronged with foreigners of all nationalities and of all ages, awaiting the registry which all must undergo. Mr. Arch and his companions passed to the wharf at the rear of the building where the immigrants are landed, and where several hundreds from the steamship City of Montreal were on the point of disembarking. They were then shown the method of receiving the strangers, and the rigid discipline which begins at this point, and which is necessary to protect the ignorant foreigners from swindling of every description, by which they would otherwise suffer. They passed through the guarded gates to the office of registry, where all necessary particulars concerning name, age, nationality, circumstances, and destination are carefully recorded. The boarding-house runners, all of whom must possess a license from the Commissioners, were present in full force, awaiting the signal which allowed them entrance within the gates and access to the new-comers.

The party next passed to the Employment Bureau, where situations of all descriptions are furnished to both men and women, though not till the parties applying for servants are known to be of good character. Here, too, the books were examined containing the complaints made both by employers and employed, which are received and duly investigated by the proper authorities. The waiting-room, filled with friends of the new-comers, who are not admitted to the rotunda, and the hospital and Ward's Island department, received due notice. Every department was visited and carefully examined, and Mr. Arch, before leaving, became thoroughly acquainted with the practical working of the system. He expressed himself very greatly pleased with the discipline everywhere manifest and the precautions taken to prevent any unlawful dealings with the immigrants while under the supervision of the Board, and remarked that it was useless for Englishmen to maintain that nowhere but in England were life and property safe. The party then visited the Board of Commissioners, who were holding their regular meeting at Castle Garden.

The President, Mr. Hurlburt, at once introduced the visitor, and a short recess was taken for the purpose of affording the Commissioners an opportunity of a personal introduction. Mr. Arch thanked the Commissioners for the courtesy shown him, and after five minutes' conversation withdrew, and returned to the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Arch will leave this city for Boston immediately, but will return next week, and will sail in the steamer Republic for Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 8.

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

Corn-husking is the chief occupation of farmers at the present time.

—Mr. Page has shipped over 1,000 hogs to Chicago during the past week; which looks like business, in times like these. Hogs are about the only things that will pay at present prices.—*Princeton Republican.*

—Betting on the coming county election is getting lively, and enough money has been put up within the past few days to relieve the stringency in the money market if put into circulation.—*Pontiac Sentinel.*

—A load of turnips came in town the other day. Tell you our people went for them like hungry pigs for scattered corn. Let a man drive into town this fall with a load of either turnips or potatoes, and he is pounced upon with "stand and deliver;" your vegetables or your life, sir; never were such things so scarce before.—*Lacon Advocate.*

—The suit of Mrs. Percival, of this city, against the Chicago & Alton Road, for $20,000 damages for injuries received by the Lemont disaster, came up for trial in the Circuit Court at Edwardsville, yesterday, and a change of venue was taken by the defendants to Jersey County. J. W. Coppinger appeared for Mrs. Percival, and C. P. Wise for the Company.—*Alton Telegraph.*

—There has been considerable mortality among hogs in this vicinity the past season. George Ellsworth, a farmer living a few miles north of town, has lost over 100, William Patten about forty, and others have lost a good many. Mr. Patten's hogs did not seem to be attacked by any epidemic, but occasionally through the whole season since last winter one would be found dead from some unknown cause. Mr. Ellsworth imputes the disease among his hogs to their eating acorns freely.—*Yorkville News.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FULL STOCK OF groceries and fixtures; three years' lease; cash store, doing first-class business. Good reasons for selling it. For further intelligence call at 608 Mitchell-st.

A RARE CHANCE—RAILROAD EATING-HOUSE at Grand Rapids, Mich., for sale. Part cash, balance trade. Address P. W. BURR, Grand Rapids, Mich.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS NOW PAYing from $5,000 to $10,000 per year for sale. Capital required about $4,000. Address C 53, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, GOOD CASH TRADE; stock, horses, and wagons, $1,800; part cash, easy terms. MR. ALLEN, 138 South Clark-st., Room 1.

A CITY DRUG STORE WELL-FURNISHED, AND stocked, for sale or to trade for real estate. Other business interests for sale or trade. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

A GOOD VARIETY OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS chances and real estate for sale and to exchange, in loan office, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 23. P. SABADY.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A THRIVING TOWN on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in Minnesota. Address J. J. CLEMMER, Cresco, Iowa, or LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago.

HOTEL FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE continued ill-health of the proprietor, he offers for sale, or would exchange for other paying property, the lease (a most valuable one), furniture and fixtures of the Barnes House, containing about 120 rooms—being 90 rooms for guests, and furnished first-class. The house contains all the modern improvements, and all in good condition. It is doing a splendid business, and is situated in nearly the centre of the city, being only two blocks from the Milwaukee & St. Paul, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, Alton & St. Louis, and the Northwestern Railroads. Apply in person or by letter to W. K. SWALLOW, proprietor.

MUST BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE IN business, one of the best dining-rooms in the city, near the Northwestern Depot. Will sell for cash. 210 South Water-st., corner of Fifth-av.

MACHINERY AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class bakery for sale, or would rent the bakery, with furniture, cheap to good parties. THOMAS WALL, cor. Halsted and Adams-sts.

PAWN BROKER'S ESTABLISHMENT HAVING $3,000 of good pawns on hand, bearing 10 per cent interest per month, for sale; customers first-class. Apply at 177 Clark-st., Room 5.

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD HOTEL MAN TO invest in a long lease, furniture, and fixtures of a hotel in Chicago, doing a fine business. For particulars, address Box 38, Post-Office.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. APPLY ON the premises, 164 Ashland-av., corner Indiana-st., or 383 East Randolph-st.

THE "MARBLE PILLAR," ONE OF THE FINEST sample-rooms in the city, on the corner of LaSalle and Randolph-sts., two doors west of Hooley's Theatre, for sale, on account of my health and change of business. ALBERT MICHELSON, proprietor, 155 East Randolph.

WE HAVE GOT A BIG BARGAIN TO OFFER somebody with $1,500 cash; same amount of real estate. 79 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

WE WILL SELL ON EASY TERMS, AND VERY cheap, a restaurant and coffee-house with 18 furnished rooms; very low rent, and supporting two families well. Call immediately, as it is a great bargain. CHEESEMAN & CO., 79 East Madison-st., Room 6.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HARNESSES, SADDLE BRIDLES, surcingles, horse blankets, rubber horse covers, &c., wholesale and retail. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT GEORGE W. GAGE'S Pacific Stock Farm. Leave orders at Pacific Hotel, addressed to G. LACY, Superintendent.

HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REduced prices, at J. A. ISLE'S, 460 State-st.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS FOR SALE; fancy Concord box buggy, Coan & TenBroeke's make, nearly new, with fine bay horse and harness. Room 20 Ewing Block, 20 North Clark-st.

SLEIGHS—FINE ASSORTMENT, JUST RECEIVED, at low figures, at I. S. TOWER & BRO.'S Repository, 105, 107, and 109 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—25 HEAD OF CHEAP WORK HORSES and mules for cash. Call at Chicago Horse Market, 85 and 87 West Washington-st. WM. THURMOND.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, THE BEST in market, repairing and tuning, at 269 East Randolph-st., near the bridge, by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WILL THE MR. SHIPLY who wanted to purchase interest in Hoffman's locks, please call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 3. Inquire for E. G. CRIPPEN.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. CAR-SHOP LOTS; A FEW left; the last of a block can be bought; $350 each; easy terms; liberal discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE AND BARN, worth $9,000, for $7,000, if taken this week; ½ cash, balance in 4 years. It is convenient to horse-cars and bus lines, in good locality. Is 2-story and basement, with 10 rooms; all modern improvements, well built and well finished. Call Monday, Wednesday, or Saturday on E. EUGENE CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20 No. 89 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BARGAIN IN TWO two stone front houses, corner of Twenty-fifth and Wabash-av.; must and will sell; call and examine. F. EVANS & CO., 150 LaSalle-st., basement, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT ALL PRICES and terms in all parts of the city by F. EVANS & CO., 150 LaSalle-st., basement, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK DWELLING ON WEST Van Buren-st., near Robey. Has all the modern improvements, and can be had much under its real value. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A FINE house and lot, costing $12,000, all modern improvements, water, gas, etc., at a bargain, on 3 and 5 years' time, without any cash payment, 30 minutes from Court-House. No commissions paid. Possession Nov. 1. Address, for one week, C 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms, 2½ acres of ground, in best part of Lake Forest. Possession Nov. 1. THOMAS L. PARKER, Room 28 Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and 5 blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots 33x180 feet, for $250 to $450, including shade trees and sidewalk; terms easy; monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, IF TAKEN THIS week, a very choice 20-acre tract at Park Ridge; 200 per cent can be made by subdividing; secure it at once. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE IN WHEATON, ONLY one hour's ride from Chicago, containing kitchen, pantry, dining-room, double parlors, 5 bedrooms, cellar, well and cistern; nice location; only four minutes from depot. Price, $3,800. Address ROBERT CARSWELL, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NEW HOUSE, BRICK basement, large lot; liberal terms; good location. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—10 LOTS AT A TREmendous sacrifice; the whole or a part will be sold; the location is the very best, and the price is astonishingly low. Call and get particulars. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT NORTH Ravenswood, 50x152 feet, $500 each and upwards; easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 34 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS NEAR NORMAL School, east fronts, only $17 per foot; very liberal terms. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1 ACRE IN WASHINGTON HEIGHTS fronting Prospect-av. Also 20 acres in Sec. 7, 37, 14. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, GROVE lots and property, by the block, on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, WITH 8 rooms, water and gas; fronts on Washington-av., near Oak-st.; offered at a great bargain; easy payments. New brick store on State-st., east front, near Thirty-seventh-st., on easy payments and cheap.

Several choice building lots at Kenwood offered at a bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST INVESTMENT IN MARket, lots in Englewood, near Normal School and station, at a great bargain for cash. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—480 ACRES PRAIRIE LANDS IN Southwest Missouri; taxes regularly paid; title perfect; coal and water abundant; on a country road, neighborhood well settled, near markets. Also, 160 acres near Cresco, Howard County, Iowa. These lands were located by me twenty years ago. $3 per acre cash. P. M. HIRST, 17 East Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2 FINE HOUSES, with large lots, in Beloit, Wis. Will sell on long time, with small cash payments, or on monthly or quarterly payments, or will exchange for Chicago improved or unimproved property. Also, for sale or exchange, 360 acres choice Iowa land. R. D. MURRAY, 802 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE FARM WITH BEST OF IMprovements, 36 miles from Chicago, at a decided bargain. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 132 South Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CITY OR SUBURBAN LOTS, OR ACRE property; will pay in first-class carpenter and joiner work; plans furnished if desired. Address T. E. GORDON, 719 West Lake-st.

WANTED—WE WANT A BRICK HOUSE OR stone front house on Wabash, Michigan, Prairie, Calumet, or Park-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st.; price from $8,000 to $12,000. We have $7,000 cash, but must be a bargain. We have the cash. Parties wanting the money worse than the house, apply to F. EVANS & CO., 150 LaSalle-st., basement Bryan Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A FRONT AND BACK suite, also a single room, to rent, with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

454 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room with first-class board to two gentlemen.

540 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH gas, closet, etc.; also a single room, suitable for two or three gentlemen, who prefer the comforts of a home to style and bad rations. Terms reasonable.

887½ INDIANA-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, well furnished and pleasant, to rent, with board, hot and cold water, etc.; near Eighteenth-st. Only reliable people need apply. Two or three table-boarders can be accommodated. MRS. SIBLEY.

925 AND 927 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT SUITE OF rooms, suitable for two or four gentlemen. Other nicely furnished rooms, single or double. Table first-class. Day boarders accommodated.

GOOD BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS (CONnecting), kept warm, for four young gents; 6 o'clock dinners; reasonable price; Prairie-av., south Twenty-sixth-st. Address, with references, K 80, Tribune office.

West Side.

105 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., SOUTHWEST CORner of Monroe. Furnished rooms with or without board. 5 or 6 boarders can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and good board at $5 per week. Day boarders wanted.

153 EAST MONROE-ST., ROOM 2—IT WILL PAY you to call and see our register, and learn terms and all particulars for any part of the city. Remember, free of charge.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF ELIZAbeth—Two gentlemen can be accommodated; front room; first-class board.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A VERY DESIRable suite of rooms with first-class board; also one single room; house has all modern conveniences.

North Side.

95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST.—HANCOCK House, nice pleasant rooms, with or without board; very cheap, for gentlemen or ladies.

107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONE SUITE UNfurnished rooms, except carpets; one large furnished room for two, $14 per week, with board. Modern conveniences.

183 SUPERIOR-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED—TWO gentlemen for one fine furnished front room in a private family. Inquire as above.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite the Rock Island depot; elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2.50 per day. First-class in every particular.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV., ELEgant rooms, with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LIVE ARTIST WILL PAINT OIL PORTRAITS from life at unprecedented low prices, and guarantee satisfaction. To arrange for sittings, &c., address W. H. EASTON, Solicitor, Merchants' Hotel, Chicago.

BOOKS WRITTEN UP, POSTED, BALANCED; complicated accounts examined and adjusted; partnership settlements made, by W. H. EASTON, 127 Clark-st., Room 17.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

HAIR-DRESSING—A GERMAN LADY WISHES still more customers for daily hair-dressing on the North and South Sides. Apply to MR. ERLER, 103 North Wells-st.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS not to trust my wife, Mary Redmond, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. Oct. 27, 1873. JAMES REDMOND, No. 137 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—TO MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT WITH builders to build 10 houses; will furnish the lots and some money. Address S 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE, AT 302 UNION-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A RAILROAD TICKET FROM Chicago to San Francisco. Apply to-day at Room 25, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—THE STOCK, FIXtures, &c., of a cigar store, or some business requiring from $300 to $400 capital. Address K 88, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO first-class fruit-farms that will net their cost in 3 years. Price, $14,000 and $20,000. Will pay some cash, and assume incumbrances. Address Box 13, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO ELEGANT SILK DRESSES entirely new (large size), cost $600, for furniture. Apply 177 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL estate, on West Side, for real estate in Boston or vicinity. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LOT IN AUSTIN, balance cash, for painting. Address JENKINS, Twenty-second and Ladin-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS merchandise, 5,000 acres of land, 50 miles from Chicago, near railroad. Address F 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$5,000 WORTH OF old and new books for a business in Chicago or Chicago real estate. Stock of books in Grand Rapids, Mich. Address L 25, Tribune office, for ten days.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front dwelling houses, in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place); contain 10 rooms each, finished in best style, with all modern improvements. Brick barns. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, on Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av. Rent very low. S. E. WELLS, 128 Dearborn-st.; after 5 p. m., 31 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 903 WABASH-av., containing ten rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bath-room, &c. Apply at No. 159 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 5 rooms. Also, a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 299 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SEVEN-ROOM GOTHIC COTTAGE, nearly new. Apply at 231 South Robey-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 477 HUBBARD-ST., CORNER Ashland-av.; eight rooms and closets. Rent, $25. W. WALKER, Room 2, 289 State-st.

TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1 OR NOV. 15, A CONVENient and comfortably furnished house on the South Side, has 13 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath room, cellar, barn, etc.; to a good tenant will be rented at a very low figure. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, NO. 1696 Prairie-av., 7 rooms, in good order. Rent, $50 per month.

TO RENT—HOUSE 221 NORTH CLARK-ST., 8 rooms; $30 per month. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Office 14.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES—ONE SUITABLE FOR two families; $18, $15, and $25, with barns. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10 ROOM 2-STORY HOUSE, IN GOOD order; near Elizabeth-st., on Fourth, cheap. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 12 Methodist Block.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK HOUSE ON WABASH-av., near Twelfth-st., suitable for boardinghouse. WM. GARNETT, 133 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—NO. 100 THIRD-AV., COR. HARRISON-st., brick house, 13 rooms; only $75 per month. WARNER & RIGDON, 109 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—A 5-ROOM COTTAGE, central and convenient, $16; a 2-story frame, in fine neighborhood, $30; also, a boarding hotel of 20 rooms, near St. Louis depot, at half price until next May. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, WEST MADISON-ST., and 9-room house, Centre-st.; each $25 per month till May. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 132 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS; BUTTERY and closet, with water, at 274 West Harrison-st. Apply to M. HAGERTY, 209 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, UNTIL MAY 1, NEW 2-story basement brick, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, good barn. Also 2-story frame, 8 rooms, good neighborhood, near cars and Lincoln Park. Will take party wanting nice house to see them. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, 5 ROOMS first floor, 3 rooms attic, large unfinished basement; West Adams-st., near Campbell-av.; good neighbors. Address or call on JAMES, Room 5, 143 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—88 NORTH PEORIA-ST., TWO-STORY house, 9 rooms, bath-room and closets; rent low. Apply at 88 North Sangamon-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT HALF PRICE—I WILL RENT SEVeral houses in North Evanston till next May, to anyone who will pay in advance up to that time, houses of from 7 to 10 rooms that have rented for $20 to $30 per month for $10 to $15, or I will sell on ten years' time, with nothing but interest paid annually in advance. CHAS. E. BROWNE, 133 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD—NICE SIX-ROOM cottage, only two blocks from cars; rent low. Inquire of Postmaster, or write S. T. DAVIS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM, VERY HANDSOMELY furnished, in a fine private house, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 349 CLARK-st., corner Harrison, third floor.

TO RENT—3 SPLENDID ROOMS SUITABLE FOR office, manufacturing, or housekeeping; cheap. Apply to H. W. STILES, office of Central Hotel, Market-st.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, IN A private family, bedding and furniture new; in the new marble-front building, northwest corner Wells and Ohio-sts.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping, to gent and wife. Apply 729 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, IN first-class order, one block west of Union Park, $12, $18, and $20 per month. Call at 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, in a business block, suitable for a sleeping room or an office. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, 167 Clark-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

TO RENT—333 COOLIDGE-ST., 5 NICE ROOMS, $10 per month; water, &c. DISBLE & LA BELLE, 264 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, at $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH stove, cheap, to ladies or gents, by the week, or for any length of time. Call at 418 South State-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR AN UNFURNISHED room to gentlemen; private family; very desirable. 348 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER FLOOR OF 339 WEST Polk-st., containing 6 rooms, with marble mantels, chandeliers, water, and gas; rent, $25 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHed, with gas and bath room, for gents, without board. $20 per month, at No. 90 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEKEEPing. 992 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—71 MONROE-ST.—NICE UNFURNISHed rooms, single or suites. Good conveniences. B. M. DAVENPORT, 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE and in suites, at 188 East Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.

TO RENT—106 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—A FINE suite of unfurnished rooms; references required.

TO RENT—AT 364 WEST LAKE-ST., 2 FURNISHED rooms. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms in a private family. 34 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON second and third floors of Exchange Building, southwest corner of Washington and Clark-sts. Inquire at Room 50.

TO RENT—HAVING NEWLY FURNISHED ADDItional rooms within the past week, desirable parties can be accommodated by the day, week, or month. Appointments first-class, and charges reasonable. 25 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—DRUG STORE, 688 SOUTH CANAL-ST., with fixtures complete. Apply at 322 West Twelfth.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—A STORE AT SOUTHeast corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., the best place in town for a grocery, or flour and feed business. JAMES AHERN, 349 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF STORE ON SOUTH WATER-st., four stories and basement, best location in town. Already sub-let for full term so as to cost only $1,000 per annum. Call at 169 South Water-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—AT A MODERATE PRICE, TWO NICE offices, third floor; also, large, light lofts, well finished, of 133 and 135 State-st. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE NICELY FURNISHED HALL OF the Germania Lodge No. 182, A. F. & A. M., at 82 North Clark-st., corner of Michigan, is to let for every evening except Thursdays. Lodges will please call for particulars on F. W. HILD, W. M., No. 125 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, WITH A HANDSOME cylinder desk, if required, in our basement office, possessing every convenience. Moderate rent. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOMS, OR A NEAT cottage in good neighborhood on West Side, between Randolph and Van Buren-sts., and east of Western-av.; a place with accommodation for a horse and buggy preferred. J. A. SCOTT, 19 and 21 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR packing green meats. Address SMALL PACKER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE ON West or North Side, with present occupant willing to sell the furniture. Address J C, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, FURnished or not, within the business limits, South or West Side. Address A B E, 806 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD BARN, IN THE vicinity of Halsted and Van Buren-sts. Call or address Singer Office, 215 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOcations on West or South Side, for good tenants. Owners apply to F. EVANS & CO., 150 LaSalle-st., basement, Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON one of the avenues, between Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., rent not to exceed $125 per month. Satisfactory references. Address, with full particulars, X Y Z, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of short time secured notes. No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CLAIMS AGAINST HOME, KNICKERBOCKER, Germania, and other bankrupt insurance companies cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—$6,000 ON DOUBLE THE AMOUNT IN value of inside real estate, in one loan for 5 years interest at 10 per cent. WAITE CLARKE, 51, 52, and 53 Bryan Block.

WANTED—GOOD PURCHASE MONEY NOTES. Address P O Box 282, naming parties, security, and interest allowed.

WANTED—MONEY FOR PURCHASE MONEY mortgages, at good rates. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD PURCHASE-MONEY NOTES, $500 to $3,000. Must be first-class. Call at Room 13, 178 State-st.

$1,500 OR $2,000 WANTED FOR THREE YEARS on good unincumbered real estate. Address L 31, Tribune office.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS INside improved real estate, in large amounts, long time. S. B. BROWN & CO., Room 30 Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL—A YOUNG MAN GOING TO Kansas wishes the acquaintance of a young woman of good health and good principles, who can accompany him as a wife, to settle in the above State; references given and required. Address K 14, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady who has had several years' experience in teaching her language, to teach children and take care of them; can also give the first instruction in music if necessary. Good references can be given. Address O 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—DRY GOODS CLERK AT 479 SOUTH Canal-st. Only experienced need apply.

Trades.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD TINNERS. APPLY AT 165 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESSMAN TO WORK a country morning daily and weekly paper. Wages $20 per week if good work is done. The best of references required. Address or apply in person to Gazette Printing Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—TWO TINNERS AT 361 MADISON-ST.

WANTED—SHINGLES TO SHINGLE 15 SQUARES at corner Leavitt and Taylor-st., near Ogden-av.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN A GORDON PRESS. Call early at 48 Harrison-st., Western Postal Record Printing Co.

WANTED—AT HANCOCK HOUSE, 95 NORTH Clark-st., a good cook.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD MEN, 15 MEN FOR STAtion work, 50 teams, and 10 coal-miners; free fare; company work. 38 North Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY MORNING AT 7 o'clock, 30 laborers to work in a coal mine; free fare; the highest wages paid and work all winter. Also 300 wood choppers for Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF first-class ability, to operate in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, for Picturesque America and other excellent works now publishing in parts. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF first-class ability for Appleton's New Cyclopaedia, and Seward's Travels Around the World. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—CANVASSERS CAN MAKE FROM $5 to $10 per day taking orders for a weather-strip that the rubber cannot pull out of. P. P. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents, 136 South Clark-st., cor. Madison.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY MAN, OF TEMPERATE habits, one who will work for moderate wages, and that understands cooking, waiting on, and getting along with customers in a small restaurant. Apply this day, from 12 to 2:30 o'clock, at Room 38, O'Neill's Building, corner Harrison and State-sts.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State. If you want to make money don't fail to call or address Chung Chong Manufacturing Company, 89 East Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO SELL A new article, paying 25 per cent profit. Gasfitters wanted also. Room 19, 145 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL USEful articles; sell readily at sight, and pays largely. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, No. 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN, WITH FROM $25 TO $500 cash to enter into active paying business during the winter. This is no patent humbug. Address M. T., Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE TRAVELING salesman in a wholesale house. Give name, age, and references, and state whether married or single, and former occupation; also what salary wanted. Address K 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT THE BUEL HOUSE, 216 AND 218 Washington-st., a young man or boy to build fires, and make himself useful.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS; pay good; references required. For particulars address W 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Must give the best of references. Call at 48 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 15 Forrest-av. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl for general housework. Must be a good washer and ironer. Apply, for three days, at No. 807 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian Protestant girl for general housework. Apply at 1410 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1289 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, iron, and take care of furnace. Reference required. 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, IMMEDIATELY. Address HASKELL MURRAY, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—AS A prescription clerk, by a German. City references. Address O. A., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks English and German, in a wholesale or retail grocery or any other business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has had a 3 years' experience in a grocery; can also keep books; best of references. Y 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR STORE-room keeper, by a man of experience; is a good meat-carver, and understands dining-room work. Address K 26, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has good business qualifications; will work for a moderate compensation. Address A 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had several years' experience in business; will serve his employers honestly and faithfully. Wages not so much of an object as a good and permanent situation. Address M 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had several years' experience in the lumber business. Can furnish the best references for honesty, integrity, etc. Address K 66, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, IN A private family, or boarding-house, to cook, wash, and iron; has good reference. Inquire at 233 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDE GIRLS to do general housework in a private family. Please call at or address No. 5 Noble-st., near Kinzie, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond-work in a private family; South Side preferred. Call, for three days, in rear of 689 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, TOgether, one for general housework, the other for second work. Call at 323 Catherine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or cook in a private family by an American woman; best of references. 299 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL who speaks French and German only, in a private family. Apply 328 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO assist with light work in a private family where she would have a comfortable home. No wages expected. South Side preferred. The best of references. Address, for two days, F 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE girl, to do second work or general housework in a small family; speaks good English. Address J M, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR nurse. Address F 94, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LAdies, who speak good English and German, as clerks in a dry goods or fancy establishment. North Side preferred. Call 942 North Clark-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY. THE OWNER BY fully describing it, and paying for this notice can have it by calling on W. HUTCHINGS, 310 LaSalle-st.

FOUND—ON OCT. 24, CARRIAGE DOG, SPECKled, with collar and check on its neck; the number of the check is 122. The owner will find the dog at No. 11 Logan.

LOST—ON THURSDAY NOON, A WHITE AND brown milk cow, not very large, a small hole in both horns. Anybody returning the same to 197 Blue Island-av. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—BROWN AND WHITE SLUT, CROSS BEtween water spaniel and setter; had strap around her neck with a brass ring on it. Return to 12 West Lake-st., and receive $5 reward.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 29th inst., at the Illinois Central depot, one black leather valise and two bandboxes; one a long box containing a glass case of wax flowers; the other a lady's hat. The above reward will be paid for their delivery to JOHN GILLESPIE & BRO., 173 East Adams-st., or for the flowers alone, and no questions asked.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, AT 894 SOUTH STATE-st., consisting of a complete furnished house, all in good order; only been used about one year. For further particulars, inquire at 147 East Randolph-st., Room 3.

IF YOU HAVE HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ANY kind, new or second-hand furniture, buggies, pianos, sewing machines, or any kind of merchandise to dispose of, call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 60 South Canal-st.

WHO PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR SECOND-hand furniture?—Why, EDWARDS & COHEN, 62 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY YOUR SINGER MACHINES FROM THE regular office, at 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, AND PAY for it in sewing at 174 South Clark-st., up stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 158 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—OFFICE, NICHOLS & PEARSON, 344 South Halsted-st.—Machines sold on easy payments, and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—12 SAMPLES THAT SELL FOR $3 with 16-page catalogue for 25 cents. Address S. HOOK, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $10 A DAY ON $5 TO $10 capital easily made by men and women in the city and elsewhere. $17.50 clear profit on $5 in two days. 50c sample sent for 25c, or five articles, worth $1.75, sent for 50c. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—THE FIXTURES OF a medium-sized grocery store; they are one year old; one-third of the cost will take them. JAMES AHERN, 349 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING OF ALL kinds, wholesale and retail, at GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, No. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

(Continued from the First Page.)

loans for the Texas Pacific Railway. Wishing to ascertain what success he had met with, your correspondent called on him at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's building, in Fourth street. In consequence of the large amount of business matters requiring his individual attention which had accumulated in his absence, Col. Scott gave audience to but few persons. He readily admitted the representative of the *Tribune*, and expressed his willingness to give all desired information. He stated that the loan of $10,000,000 for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was negotiated by the Company's bankers in London a few days before the present financial revulsion began. The Pennsylvania was therefore in excellent condition to meet its requirements. The panic was entirely unexpected and unlooked for abroad. It would have been difficult to raise so large an amount on terms so favorable on any American securities after the outbreak of the panic. With reference to the Texas Pacific Railway, he had not been so fortunate. He had not been able to close successfully negotiations for a sale of bonds, but obtained financial aid, so that work on the road will not be discontinued. The work needful to build the road within the limits of the requirements of Congress and the State of Texas will be continued by the Company. The effect of the recent panic was to stop the sale of the bonds of American railroads in Europe for the present. This condition of things he believed to be merely temporary, and he thought there would soon be a ready sale for bonds as well secured as those of the Texas Pacific Railway. The Company now have about 800 miles of completed road in operation, built solely from means raised by individuals, and have not as yet disposed of any of their bonds, nor do they intend to sell at any time except upon completed line, thus giving an absolute property in working order as security to purchasers of bonds.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The money rate on Governments is 6¼.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Settlement of the Dispute Between the Dakota Southern Railroad and the County of Yankton—The Weaker Party Triumphant.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 31.—The differences between the Dakota Southern Railroad Company and the County of Yankton were amicably adjusted this morning. The case has been pending in court here several months, and has created for Yankton considerable notoriety, as it was at a citizens' meeting to discuss, and, if possible adjust, this matter, that Gen. McCook was murdered. The injunction restraining Wicker, Mickling & Co., proprietors of the road, from negotiating their mortgage bonds was dissolved by Judge Barnes; and the Company will make Yankton its headquarters, and build a machine-shop, depot, and round-house here without delay. The people here are rejoicing over the settlement.

Creditors of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Seeking Satisfaction in the Courts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 31.—There was considerable excitement in the Polk County Circuit Court to-day. The case of the Des Moines Valley Railroad came up for final settlement. The attorney for the first mortgage bondholders moved to confirm the Sheriff's sale of the road from Des Moines to Keokuk, which was done. The attorney for the second mortgage bondholders moved to set aside the sale of the road from Des Moines to Fort Dodge, alleging fraud in the sale. Notice was given of a motion to remove Smythe, Receiver, on account of actions on his part inimical to the mortgage bondholders. No rulings have yet been made on the last two motions. The case was continued to-morrow, and has promise of unearthing some unlooked for things in connection with the management of the road.

Indiana Railroad Project.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31.—The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company are considering the project of building a branch to the coal-fields in Martin, Owen, and Greene Counties, Indiana, and to the iron deposits in Martin, Monroe, Putnam, and Greene Counties, purchasing mineral lands, and operating them on their own account. In this connection they propose to establish blast furnaces in New Albany, and extensive coal-yards at New Albany and Louisville to supply Indiana with coal at low prices.

TRANSPORTATION.

Testimony Taken by the Senatorial Committee at St. Louis—Improvements Needed in the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The Senate Committee met again to-day, heard the statements of several old steamboat owners and other gentlemen acquainted with the commerce, condition, and capabilities as a means of transportation of the Mississippi River, all of whom agreed that if the river was properly improved, freight could be carried at half the present minimum rates.

CAPT. JOHN S. M'CORD,

President of the Keokuk Northern Packet Line and a steamboat man for twenty years, said the Upper Rapids have been greatly improved by the Government, and but little more work is needed there, but much was still required at the Lower Rapids. The canal there should be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and when finished navigation from St. Louis to St. Paul would be good.

CAPT. WILLIAM GOULD,

President of the Missouri River Packet Company. Called the attention of the Committee to the importance of the Missouri River. He said the stream is in such bad condition that it is worthless for navigation, and the railroads have secured almost the entire trade. By comparatively small expense the river could be put in excellent navigable condition, and barge lines successfully established.

COL. R. T. VAN HORN,

of Kansas City, formerly Congressman from that district, submitted a report from the Board of Trade of that city, setting forth the extent of territory tributary to it, with its millions upon millions of products, asserting that, compared with other parts of the country, this vast territory is practically cut off from foreign or domestic markets; that, in time of abundant crops, its products do not admit of shipment with profit to the producers, and that only when prices are high, as the result of a failure of the crops east of the Mississippi River, can its grain be profitably transported to the seaboard by the present facilities. The report

ASKS FOR RELIEF

as follows: Improvement of the harbor of Galveston, so as to admit heavy-draft vessels; removal or avoidance of the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi River; and securing a connection with permanent deep water, and permanent freedom from ice with the Mississippi River by the extending of Government aid to the construction of a railroad from the mouth of the Kansas River to Memphis.

A NUMBER OF RAILROAD MEN

were invited to appear before the Committee and make statements regarding freights, etc., but none were present. The Committee then adjourned to meet in Washington on the 15th of November, when they will go to New Orleans, inspect the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and examine as to the practicability of the Fort St. Philip Canal. The Committee took a drive around the city this afternoon, visited the bridge and tunnel, and will leave for their respective homes to-night.

MICHIGAN'S CAPITAL.

The New State Capitol—Treasury Statement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 31.—Work on the new State Capitol has been suspended all this week on account of the stormy weather. Whether work will resume again will depend on the weather. It is freezing now.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT

of cash, for the month ending Oct. 31, is as follows:

Balance	$884,713.44
Receipts	1,442.47
Vouchers paid	$20,558.33
Swamp land warrants	68,590.26
Leaving a balance of	606,997.33

DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Estimates for the legislative branch of the Government have all been prepared, and show an increase over those of any previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that the pay of members and Senators now is more than heretofore. The estimates for salaries of Senators for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, are $535,000, and for the pay of officers and employes of the Senate, $144,000; for contingent expenses, $199,000; for salaries of members of the House, $2,400,000; for salaries of officers and employes, $218,000; contingent expenses, $267,000. Another cause of the increase is that the number of members of the House now is 292 instead of 242, as under the old apportionment.

CASUALTIES.

Narrow Escape from a Terrible Loss of Life on the St. Paul Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—All passenger trains on the Prairie Du Chien Division of the St. Paul Railroad are delayed to-day by an accident to the in-bound morning train. Train No. 4, due here at 8:30 a. m., struck a broken rail near Forest Home, 16 miles from this city, and threw the sleeping-car and the next coach off the track down an embankment. Several passengers were injured, but none fatally.

Killed by a Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 31.—A young man named Ellis, living near Bunker Hill, in this county, was thrown from a horse on Wednesday and had his skull broken, from which injury he died in a few hours.

Run Over and Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, Ind., Oct. 31.—A young man, named Jack Lawrence, about 19 years of age, residing at this place, was instantly killed near Muncie, Ind., on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad last night, by falling between the cars on a freight train while passing over the train.

Ferry-Boat Collision in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Pavonia ferry-boats Delaware and Erie collided about 5 o'clock this afternoon, by the carelessness of the pilot of the Erie. The Delaware was struck at the wheel-house and sunk. The passengers were taken off by a passing tug. No one injured. When the boats reached the middle of the river, the Erie was headed directly for the Delaware, striking her amidships on the larboard side, cutting through the cabin, carrying away the wheel and wheelhouse, with a large section of the cabin. The Erie came with such force that her bow crashed through the cabin, and cut a large hole in the hull of the Delaware. Panic seized the passengers, of whom there were 500 on board, many being ladies and children. A tow-boat, with a canal-boat in tow, came alongside, and took the passengers off, the decks of the boats barely affording standing-room for the passengers. Many ladies carried life-preservers from the ferry-boat till they reached the shore. The Delaware was towed to the foot of Spring street, New York, where the teams were removed with considerable difficulty. Among the wagons were two with United States Express packages for the West. The Erie is an iron boat. It was this boat that run down the yacht Julia, by which accident Commodore Morton was drowned. The ferry is operated by the Erie Railway Company. The old and experienced pilots and employes have been removed and their places filled by men notoriously incompetent, and the result has been a series of accidents of greater or less import. The Delaware was damaged to the amount of $20,000.

LEGAL MATTERS.

Important Decision in Bankruptcy Case.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 31.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, in the cases of G. W. Dillard and other bankrupts, Judge H. L. Bond rendered an important decision. The creditors docketed a judgment, and obtained decrees in the State Court directing the sale of Dillard's property. Afterwards Dillard filed a petition in bankruptcy and claimed a homestead exemption of $2,000, which exemption was allowed in the United States District Court by Judge Underwood. The creditors then carried the case before Judge Bond, by petition, and he decided the following points, which entirely reverse the ruling of Judge Underwood:

First—When suits are pending in State Courts, before the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings, if there be no suggestion of fraud, and no interests of general credit will be prejudiced, the Bankruptcy Court must not interfere with the jurisdiction of the State Court.

Second—When a bankrupt has made a deed of trust to secure creditors, he is not entitled to any exemption out of the property conveyed until the deed is satisfied or adjudged fraudulent as to creditors by a State Court.

Third—When proceedings in bankruptcy were commenced before the passage of the amendatory act of March 3, 1873, the bankrupt is entitled to such exemption only as is allowed by laws existing at the time proceedings commenced.

Fourth—The amendatory act, so far as it is declaratory of the act of 1867, is void.

Fifth—The rights of the bankrupts and creditors are fixed according to laws in force when the bankruptcy proceedings commenced, and no subsequent legislation can affect them.

A Prize-Candy Case in a Boston Court.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—This afternoon, in the Superior Criminal Court, the trial of Cliff Peslee, on an indictment for maintaining a lottery, was continued. Judge Aldrich, in his charge, ruled that Peaslee maintained a lottery if the disposition of his candy had connected with it the chance to obtain something beyond the value of candy, no matter by what name the business was called if chance entered into it. The jury were out about an hour, and returned a verdict of guilty on the first count of the indictment. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court to test the question.

FIRES.

At Peru, Ind.

PERU, Ind., Oct. 31.—A fire, supposed to have been set by an incendiary, which was discovered at 2 o'clock this morning, destroyed two buildings connected with the Clifton wheel-factory, which were filled with finished work and dry material. About 1,000 sets of wheels were burned. Mr. Clifton's loss is $15,000; insurance on the property burned, $11,400.

At Tawas City, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—A fire at Tawas City, this morning, destroyed the saloon of Curry Brothers, the store of G. R. Lyon, the Tawas City House and its out-buildings, J. W. King's drug-store, and the Simmons House. The loss is estimated at $31,000; insured for $11,600.

At Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 31.—The First Ward School-House, the finest in the city, was burned about 12 o'clock. It was constructed with the Rutland system of ventilation, and the fire originated from the furnace in the basement. The building cost $18,000, and was new. No insurance.

Railroad Building Burned at East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The roundhouse of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad at East St. Louis, together with two locomotives, burned this afternoon. Loss, $40,000. Insurance unknown.

POLITICAL.

For Mayor of Peoria, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 31.—The Republican City Convention to-night nominated Joel Blaksey for Mayor, against Col. John Warner, nominated by the Democratic Convention on Tuesday night.

Candidates for the Wisconsin Assembly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—The Hon John H. Tweedy and Gen. T. H. West are pitted against each other as candidates for the Assembly from the Seventh District. The former is the nominee of the Republicans, and the latter of the Democrats and Liberals.

Iowa Politics.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 31.—Col. Joe Eibeck, of Clayton County, is talked of as Anti-Monopoly candidate for Chief Clerk in the Lower House, and will be strongly urged by members from the northern part of the State.

NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 31.—A meeting of the Committee on Plans and Architecture of the Centennial Exposition was held this evening to decide upon four of the best plans out of ten previously agreed upon for the Exposition building. It is understood that the plans of Collins & Autenreith, Samuel Sloan, MacArthur & Wilson, and Sil Bros., were decided upon, but the Committee refuse to announce the result. The party having the best plan receives $4,000, and the others $3,000 and $1,000, respectively, according to merit.

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Mr. Dent, the father of Mrs. Grant, is lying dangerously ill, and there are no prospects of his recovery.

Secretary Delano leaves to-night for Ohio for three or four days.

CANADA.

A Field-Day in Parliament.

The Ministerialists Coax, Threaten, and Bribe.

The Opposition Stubbornly Holds Its Ground.

Parliament Adjourns until Monday Next.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN EXCITING TIME.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—10 p. m.—The combat deepens. Every available man is on hand. Of the full House of 206 members, only three were absent at the opening this afternoon. These are Riel, of Manitoba; O'Reilly, of Renfrew, and Richards, of Leeds. The latter two are paired, and will not be present when the division occurs.

SPECULATION IS RIFE

as to whether Sir John will induce Riel to put in an appearance in time to vote. Dodge, of North York, who alleged publicly in his election canvass that he left the United States on account of the deep-seated corruption that everywhere existed in that land, is expected to condone by his vote the acts on the part of the Canadian Ministers, many fold more flagrant and dishonorable than can be instanced among the people of his native land. Thus, with a House of 204 members, including the Speaker, who have been hourly expecting a division, it is not strange that the public are kept in a constant state of feverish excitement.

PLOT FOLLOWS UPON PLOT

to strengthen the Government, and every possible means is devised to influence votes. Lady Macdonald, wife of the Premier, has been untiring and unceasing in her efforts in behalf of her Knight, and is not the only lady so engaged.

PETITIONS, THREATS, AND BRIBES

all are brought into play. Men who profusely expend hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribing constituencies cannot be expected to refrain from offering extravagant amounts in a crisis when the fate of the Ministry may depend on a single vote, and rumors are current that several have been

SORELY TEMPTED.

The fact that not a single man of the fourteen Ministerialists who joined the Opposition in protesting against the prorogation of the House, on the 14th of August, has seen fit to change his opinion, and that subsequent developments have deepened the gulf between them and the Ministry, goes far to influence the few remaining Independent members who have now, with scarcely an exception, decided upon casting their lots with the party opposed to corruption. One thing has become very manifest, and that is that Sir John desires to be the last speaker, while it is probable that when he does speak he will be followed by Blake, quite contrary to his desire, and if he refrains from speaking it is probable that Blake will not speak. However, it is now expected that neither will speak before Monday.

THE HOUSE OPENED

at the usual hour this afternoon, and after routine, the Hon. Tilley, Finance Minister, resumed the debate. He considered that the original charges of Huntington had been augmented by subsequent circumstances which could not be considered by Parliament and would not be by him. He related in a conversation held with Lord Kimberly, of the Colonial Office, with reference to the disallowance-of-oaths bill, asserting that no interference had been offered by any one, and made the assertion amid derisive cheers that the voice of the country was with the Government. He, of course, defended the act of prorogation, and admitted that he retained office against the advice of some of his personal friends. He admitted that he would not, under any circumstances, like to be the author of the Allan-McMullen letters. He accepted Sir John's statement that no corrupt bargain had been entered into by him or other members of the Government with Allan as true; admitted his opinion that the spending of money in elections, in hiring teams, paying canvassers, etc., as had been done, was very indiscreet, but not of sufficient importance to warrant his withdrawal from the Cabinet. He preferred to fall with his leader than to join with the Opposition, which, he claimed, had no policy.

LA FLAMME,

an Oppositionist, and a distinguished member of the Bar in Quebec Province, followed with his maiden speech. He attributed the Hon. Tilley's inability to distinguish between right and wrong doing on the part of his colleagues to the fact of his long-continued evil communications. He also reviewed the evidence at length, showing that a deposit amounting to $1,900,000 had been placed in the Merchants' Bank, of which Allan was President, without drawing interest, which was highly profitable to Allan, pointed out the iniquitous results of applying this bribing system among members in the House, and alluded to the current rumor that sums of $2,000 or $3,000 were being offered to members at present.

This closed the afternoon session. After recess Carter, Ministerialist, spoke.

A NEW CONVERT.

He was followed by Burpee, of St. John, a Government supporter, who signed the memorial of Aug. 13. He declared that he would support the Mackinzie amendment, which announcement was received with great cheers.

MINISTERIAL DEFENDER.

T. Domoille, Ministerialist, was the next speaker to defend the Ministry. He charged Burpee with opposing the wishes of his constituents in opposing the Government. He concluded by expressing his intention of voting for Macdonald's amendment.

STILL ANOTHER MINISTERIALIST CONVINCED.

Pickard, ministerialist, in a forcible speech supported Mackenzie's amendment.

Guimet, a newly-elected member, in a French speech, supported the Government.

Pecoost asked the House to overthrow the Government, as a debt to honor and honesty.

Mathieu followed as a defender of the Government.

AN ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY.

Hon. Langevin, one of the Ministers, moved an adjournment of the debate at midnight; and will hold the floor on resumption of the debate on Monday. Saturday and Monday will, in all probability, be made use of to the full extent by the Ministers, in an endeavor to operate on members, but, it is believed, unsuccessfully.

CRIME.

Trial of Wintermute, the Murderer of Gen. McCook.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, Dakota, Oct. 31.—The term of court adjourned to-day until the second Tuesday in January, 1874. Wintermute, the slayer of McCook, will probably be tried at that term. He is now at liberty under $50,000 bonds.

Horse-Thief Hanged.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The dead body of a horse-thief named Thomas Dox, was found hanging in the woods near Virginia City, Cedar County, Mo., on the morning of the 28th. No clue to the murderers.

Prisoners Escape by Peppering a Turnkey.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Pierre Bertin, Frank Cairo, and Bordelais, sentenced to the Penitentiary for theft, escaped from the Parish Prison to-day by throwing pepper in the turnkey's eyes.

The Goodrich Murder—Confession of Lucette Myers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Anna E. Park, of Brooklyn, who from the moment of Lucette Myers' arrest on a charge of complicity in the Goodrich murder has interested herself in Lucette's behalf, and who took Lucette to her own house after her discharge, has made public Lucette's confession, of which the following is a summary: Lucette was followed to her home in Stanton street, New York, by Goodrich, and he frequently visited her afterwards. Roscoe and Beach also visited Lucette. Kate Stoddard called several times on Lucette to learn whether Goodrich visited her, and manifested jealousy. Roscoe was also jealous, and threatened to kill Goodrich. One night after parting with Goodrich, Lucette and Beach went to Goodrich's in the Degraw street house, and, entering with false keys, they hid in a closet. Kate Stoddard and Goodrich entered soon afterward and quarreled for some time. Then Lucette heard a shot and three or four more in succession. She burst from the closet, and saw Roscoe, pistol in hand, leaning over Goodrich, and Kate wiping the blood from his forehead. Roscoe threatened to shoot Lucette, but let her off on her swearing secrecy. She does not know how Roscoe entered the house.

A Woman Murderer Sentenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Mary Montgomery, who stabbed and killed her negro paramour, Harry Sanches, and who was convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to-day to two years in the State Prison.

Bank Robbers Caught.

PORTLAND, Oct. 31.—The Savings Bank at Bethel, Me., was, early this morning, entered by robbers, who blew off the lock of the outer door with powder, alarming the neighbors, who captured three of the robbers. They had also entered a store during the night.

Defaulting Insurance Agent.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 31.—A. Brooks, Manager of the Northwestern Department of the Life Association of America, was arrested to-day, charged with the embezzlement of $4,000 of the Company's money, and in default of $8,000 bail was sent to jail. The books show defalcation clearly, but he refuses to give any explanation of the matter.

The Stokes Verdict.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 30.

During the first part of the evening, after the Stokes jury retired, the scenes in the court-room were of a very ordinary character. For an hour or more the seats were filled, and much of the standing room was occupied, but there was nothing to excite the interest of mere outsiders, and at 9 o'clock the number of spectators was reduced to less than 100, the ladies being the most persistent in awaiting the result. About 7½ o'clock there was a rush at the door, and the crowd pushed forward and obtained seats. Conversation ceased, hats came off, and all eyes were strained to catch a sight of the expected jurymen, but when the character of the new-comers was understood a few smiles passed and the conversation was again renewed. The recurrence of this little deceit was all that varied the monotony until 10½ o'clock. At that time the counsel for the defense entered, accompanied by the prisoner, and took seats. After a few moments the Judge and finally the anxiously-expected jury came in and took their seats. As soon as the court-room was quiet, the foreman addressed the Judge:

"We wish, your Honor, to be instructed in what consists the different degrees of murder and manslaughter."

Judge Davis—"You wish, Mr. Foreman, simply the definitions of the crime?"

The Foreman—Such as you gave in your charge.

Judge Davis—"Murder in the first degree is defined by statute in these words: 'Such killing as when perpetrated with a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed shall be considered murder in the first degree.' The words 'premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed' are answered by the accused as before, or at the time, formed an intention to kill. Manslaughter in the second degree, as it applies to this case, is: 'Every person who shall unnecessarily kill another, either while resisting the attempt of such other person to commit a felony or to do some other unlawful act.' Manslaughter in the third degree is 'killing another in heat of passion, without the design to effect death with dangerous weapon in any case except wherein the killing is said to be justifiable or excusable.' Manslaughter in the fourth degree is 'involuntary killing another with any weapon, and by means neither cruel nor unusual, in the heat of passion.'"

The jury were then allowed to retire for further consultation, and the prisoner and his counsel also retired.

The jury again came in at 11:20 p. m. In response to the question of the Clerk: "Have you agreed upon a verdict," Mr. Bartholomew, the foreman, said they had, and, after the usual formula of the jurors looking upon the prisoner, who arose and confronted them, the foreman replied:

"Guilty of manslaughter in the third degree."

The announcement was greeted with cheers from some portions of the house, while hisses obtruded themselves in others.

Assistant District-Attorney Russell moved that judgment be pronounced on the verdict.

Mr. Tremain—"I respectfully ask ten minutes' time for consultation between counsel and client. We hope there will be no further occasion for delay. Will your Honor allow us to withdraw to consult?"

Judge Davis—"I hope you will be very expeditious."

Mr. Tremain—"We will; five minutes, perhaps, will be sufficient."

Messrs. Tremain, Dos Passos, and Brainerd then retired with the prisoner, and in half a minute returned.

Mr. Tremain then said:

"May it please the Court, the counsel for the prisoner feel that they have done all that is in their power to do to save the life of the prisoner. They feel that they have had a full and fair trial; and in the name of the prisoner I desire to thank the Court and the jury, who I know to be perfectly conscientious, and say that we ask for no delay. We might present evidence in mitigation as to the character of the prisoner. But I presume your Honor has sufficient knowledge to act intelligently in that and other matters controlling your discretion in meting out punishment following that verdict. I simply remind your Honor that the prisoner his been confined in the Tombs two years, that he has been sentenced to death, a punishment I think your Honor will be inclined to take into consideration in determining the amount of punishment to be awarded him after a jury has finally determined, upon a full trial, that he is not guilty of murder in the first degree, but of manslaughter in the third degree. I submit that the punishment to which I have referred, the sentence he has received, and the sacrifice he has necessarily been subjected to in defending the case, may be considered by your Honor in determining the amount of punishment to be imposed upon him."

Stokes was now directed to rise, and was asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him according to law. Stokes had all this time stood, as he has sat, during the greater part of the trial, with his head bent forward, and with what sometimes seemed to be a desire to shield himself from the gaze of the Judge. Now he humbly, and in a voice that was scarcely audible, replied: "I have nothing to say."

Judge Davis, in a tone as harsh and stern as his dignity would permit, addressed him with words of stern regret at the inadequacy of the punishment. The moment the prisoner noticed the tone and expression, which indicated plainly enough the opinion of Judge Davis of the fairness of the verdict, and that no such clemency was to be expected in the pronouncing of the sentence, a surprising and instantaneous change was noticed in Stokes. His form was suddenly straightened, and the bowed head was raised with a defiant gaze, which he bent as steadily on the Judge as he had just previously on the floor. The sentence was then delivered in Judge Davis' usual impressive manner, and was as follows:

"In rendering this verdict the jury have exhausted, and more than exhausted, all the mercy that should be extended. No appeal to this Court can diminish the sentence below the highest penalty fixed by statute to the degree in which you are convicted; and that is apparently slight when compared with the great crime you have committed. I don't desire to make any further remarks in this case, but shall impose upon you all the punishment that the law authorizes, only regretting that the sentence cannot be more adequate to the awful crime that rests upon your guilty head. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing at hard labor for the term of four years."

After the sentence had been passed, Stokes, apparently, was considerably affected. The crowd in the court-room soon became a group about Stokes, and, a little later, the prisoner descended the steps of the Court-House, on Chambers street, stepped into the carriage with alacrity, and was driven off to his lonely cell in the Tombs, a thrice happier man than when he left it.

From the New York Times, Oct. 30.

THE EIGHTH JUROR.

Now that the trial is over, it may not be out of place to mention some facts connected with the eighth juror in the case—James Delos Center—which have been the subject of conversation for the past few days, but which, pending the result of the trial, were not published in the *Times*. It appears that one night last week Mr. Center attended the performance at Bryant's Minstrels, and subsequently visited the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he said, in conversation with a gentleman, that Stokes would never be hung; that he "wouldn't hurt the poor boy." It is also stated by the person from whom the above facts were obtained, that Center, before being sworn in as a juror, said that if he was impaneled on the jury he would not hang the prisoner. It also turns out that during the evenings of last week the juror in question visited the saloons of Harry Hill, Reddy the Blacksmith, and Mike Coburn, where he drank freely, and treated with lavish generosity. It is stated that, while drinking with the officer in attendance on him and some companions, this model juror repeated his assertion that Stokes should not hang while he was on the jury.

Deputy Sheriff French, the officer detailed to attend Mr. Center during the trial, and who accompanied that gentleman in his tour of the liquor saloons mentioned, when interrogated on the subject, said he was informed by Mr. Center that he had received permission from the Court to look after his business, which is that of a wine merchant. The Deputy stated that Mr. Center went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he said he had some orders to receive. While there the juror was addressed by two gentlemen acquaintances, in the presence of the Deputy, who says he went between them, to prevent anything being said about the Stokes trial, and is ready to make an affidavit that no such conversation took place. The Deputy admits having accompanied Mr. Center to Reddy the Blacksmith's saloon, where, he says, the juror was paid a bill of $61, and to Harry Hill's, where he received some orders. French, however, emphatically denies that anything was said about the Stokes trial at either of those places. Notwithstanding the assertions of Mr. Center and Deputy French, however, it is pretty well understood that the allegations against the juror are not without foundation. The District Attorney intends to investigate the matter thoroughly. One fact is certain, that, notwithstanding the vigilance exercised by the prosecuting officials, one or two men were impaneled on the jury who should never have been.

Audacious Robbery in New York.

From the New York Sun, Oct. 29.

Yesterday a darling attempt at robbery was made at No. 141 Amity street at 10 o'clock in the morning. The house corners on Sixth avenue, and is occupied by Henry Siefke and his wife Caroline. The first floor is a liquor store, kept by Siefke. The second floor to which the only entrance is through an offset stairway, No. 141 Amity street, contains the family apartments, a parlor, two bedrooms, and a kitchen. Access to the latter is through a small entry between the parlor and back bedroom. Mrs. Siefke was washing clothes in the main entry, and just as she had taken a quantity of clothes to hang out the kitchen window, she heard the door of the small entry shut and locked. Turning, she saw two men, one of whom she supposed to be her husband, enter the parlor through the kitchen. She followed them, and just as she passed the threshold she was seized by the throat and a bandage was laid over her eyes. She says that she recognized one of the faces of her captors as that of a man who had tried to rob her a few weeks ago, but was then frightened away by her stamping on the floor as a signal to her husband who was working below. To prevent this the men took her shoes off and then debated what they should do with her. A quantity of strong braid was on the floor, and one of them suggested that they hang her to the clothes-hooks in the bedroom. They then dragged her to the back bedroom, and made a stout cord by twisting the braid, fastened it tight around her neck, but on trying the strength of the clothes-hooks found them too weak for the purpose. They then dragged her back into the parlor, tied her hands and feet, put a plaster over her mouth, and tied her so fast to the leg of the piano that she could not move. Not contented with these precautions they put chloroform to her nose, and poured some kind of liquid down her throat. She fell into a state of physical incapacity, but retained a vivid recollection of the sounds she heard. The robbers first took off her diamond earrings and finger-rings. Then they went into the front bedroom and ransacked the bureau drawers, collecting jewelry of considerable value. These they put into a trunk along with two silk dresses and some of Mr. Siefke's coats.

The bedroom has a window on Amity street, through which one of the robbers must have watched, for Mrs. Siefke says that after they had been in the house about twenty minutes she heard one of them say "There comes Hen," meaning her husband. She heard his steps ascending the stairs. He tried the small entry door, and finding it locked, entered the parlor by the other door, and glancing at his wife as she lay under the piano, he ran quickly down stairs. The robbers improved the opportunity to escape. Siefke says that he ran down stairs to get his pistol, and although he was not half a minute gone did not see the retreating robbers. As he ran up stairs he fired a pistol shot through agitation. He found Mrs. Siefke unconscious. Some of the strings that fastened her were very tight and tied with numerous knots. Those on her neck and arms left marks that were plainly visible hours afterward. Two police surgeons having been called in restored her to consciousness in about an hour, although she was very flighty and irrational for several hours longer.

The robbers did not leave a trace. Even the bottles containing the chloroform and narcotic were taken away. They left all the booty they had collected heaped in the trunk. As there were no marks of forcible entry on the outside door it is inferred they must have had latch keys, and have had a thorough acquaintance with the premises. The ward detectives worked on the case all day without making any arrests.

The Manley-McCoole Murder.

From the St. Louis Globe, Oct. 31.

The Coroner then caused Michael McCoole to be brought into the room. McCoole's appearance was that of a man who seemed to be impressed with the importance of the occasion; he advanced to the Coroner's table in a dignified and deliberate manner, and was informed that he was at liberty to make any statement he might choose to make, without being put under oath, and that he might refuse or decline to answer any questions, as he saw fit.

The Coroner's interrogatories elicited the following statement from McCoole: "I live on Fifth and Carr streets; am 37 years old; was born in Ireland, and am a single man. I keep a saloon. (He was here shown the dead body of Manley and recognized it). Have known Manley eight or nine years; he has worked for me. He would get drunk, and when so was very quarrelsome; otherwise he was a quiet man. I saw Manley as he was going out of my saloon, about 11 o'clock last night. He was drunk; he had been there about twenty minutes; did not see him drink any in my house; was there when he first came in; John Mitchell, Thomas Gartland, and about seven or eight others were there; don't remember their names; Tom Gartland is my bar-keeper. I heard no threats made toward deceased. I had no quarrel with any one. I was on good terms with deceased. Never had a quarrel or falling out with him. I don't know how deceased's death occurred. I did not see deceased from the time he left my house until now. I had no weapons at all on my person that night [pistol shown him]; don't know whose pistol that is; never saw it before in my life. [The pistol is a five-chambered revolver, four of which were loaded, and one empty.] I never saw that pistol before. I do not know of any threats being made against deceased nor that he had contention with anybody."

This statement was signed by McCoole, with a bold, free hand, not the least symptom of nervousness being exhibited.

Several witnesses were examined by the Coroner, the most important evidence being given by Edward Fitzgerald, who testified as follows:

I know deceased by sight; I went to McCoole's last night about 10 o'clock; saw McCoole and Manley arguing; Manley used rough language; McCoole seemed to be well disposed, and asked Manley if he wanted to go down cellar with him; Manley went out and came back; then Manley went out and McCoole went after him; I heard the report of a pistol in about two or three minutes, and in a moment McCoole came in again and threw a pistol behind the counter; he had the pistol in his right hand when he came in; he threw it on the shelf behind the counter; the police came in a few minutes after; I kept in my seat from the time McCoole went out till he came in; shortly after he came in I went out and went home; I was arrested this morning; I think Manley was in liquor; McCoole seemed to be sober; I was sober and went in the saloon for a drink; I think the stock of the pistol McCoole had was silver-mounted; I don't think it was the pistol I have shown me; when McCoole came in he was excited; he said something to the bar-keeper, but I don't know what; the bar-keeper seemed excited, too; he was not excited before McCoole spoke to him; he turned pale; I heard some one say McCoole shot a man; I didn't see the flash; I only heard the report; I couldn't see McCoole from where I sat; I don't know who told me McCoole shot him."

The jury returned a verdict "That he, said Patsy Manley, was killed on Fifth street, near the corner of Wash street, in the City and County of St. Louis, at about 11:10 p. m., of Oct. 29, 1873, from the effects of a pistol-shot entering the left chest, about two and one-half inches to the median line of the left nipple, penetrating the heart and its coverings, also the lower lobe of the right lung; and this done at the hands of one Michael McCoole, whom we charge with the act and hold accountable."

There was considerable surprise manifested when the result became known, and it was evident that McCoole himself was more completely astonished than any one. He had not expected such a result, and though he bore himself bravely, it cost him much effort to do so. He was locked up in the station-house, while Gartland, Mitchell, and Best were released.

McCoole was released on $20,000 bail, at 11:30 o'clock last night, by Judge Colvin. The bondsmen were Daniel McAteer, John McCaw, and John Looney. McCoole persistently denies all knowledge of the homicide, and his friends say that such an act could not have been committed by him, as it is so entirely at variance with the man's whole previous character.

FOREIGN.

All Hopes of the French Monarchy Abandoned.

The Royalists Will Declare Principles, but Name No Sovereign.

Probable Prolongation of MacMahon's Presidency.

Jesuits Leaving Rome for the United States.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—It is reported that, in consequence of the position maintained by the Count de Chambord in his letter to De Chesnelong, all hopes of the restoration of the monarchy have been abandoned. It is probable that the Conservative Deputies will vote in favor of prolonging the term of office of President MacMahon.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at Versailles last evening.

THE BAZAINE COURT-MARTIAL.

At the trial of Marshal Bazaine to-day, Col. Lewal testified that on the afternoon of August 23, he received and delivered to Bazaine a dispatch stating that MacMahon was marching toward Metz. Bazaine read the dispatch, and witness then asked him to set his army in motion as quickly as possible to avert MacMahon's danger. Counsel for the defense denied the correctness of the date sworn to by witness. Marshal Bazaine, with marked emphasis, declared that the dispatch in question was not delivered to him until the 29th of August. Col. Dandlan and Commandant Samuel deposed that Lewal informed them on the 26th or 27th that Bazaine had been aware of MacMahon's advance ever since the 23d. Capt. Mornay solemnly affirmed that Bazaine received no such dispatch on the 23d.

THE ROYALISTS UNDECIDED.

It is not yet known what decision the Royalist Committee came to at their meeting yesterday. The announcement of their policy is anxiously awaited. It is known that one section of the Monarchical party designs to proclaim monarchical principles without naming a sovereign, and to appoint a Regent or Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom to act provisionally. The press generally advises the prolongation of President MacMahon's term of office, which is also supported by the Imperialists.

ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 31.—Several members of the Society of Jesus left this city yesterday for the United States.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The waters of the Tiber are rising. Some of the streets are already overflowed, and a disastrous inundation is feared.

SICILY.

LONDON, Oct. 31—6 a. m.—A special dispatch from Sicily to the *Daily News* reports that the volcanoes of Etna is in a state of violent eruption. The outbreak is accompanied by fearful earthquakes. Portions of the crater have fallen in, and mines of sulphur which have been worked for years, valued at £300,000, have been destroyed.

NEW YORK.

The New Orleans Suit Against Butler—City